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JOTTINGS IN A STAGE COACH. He found that two tons of flax straw raised MIND HOW YOU PRUNE.

OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN

called a stage coach, or omnibus, brings one teen pounds of potash. From his experiin contact, whenever he takes a ride, with ments, he recommended the following comvarious characters. We never yet found our- pound as manure for an acre. selves in one of them, among a lot of pas sengers, but what, if we felt in the mood of getting up a talk, we could learn somethin valuable; and, as it is the duty of us al while we jog along through life, to obtain what of truth we can, and also to impart it As most of these ingredients, except the to others if we have any to spare, we gener- bone dust, are found in kelp, those who live ally improve the opportunity to "hold a talk" near the sea would make an excellent manure some way or other. While riding the other for flax, from it, with common ashes and bone day in Scruton's Dixfield Accommodation, dust. (and by the way, Scruton keeps a good team, and uses every body well whether they deserve it or not,) we fell in with a young man from the goodly town of Fayette, Mr. Fiske, in his number for this month, (April.) sugwho is engaged in furnishing the manufactur- gests the plan of employing the sands of the ers of shuttles with blocks of apple tree wood shores of the Bahama islands, the Florida suitable for their use. This business has keys, and the coral reefs, for manure. For brought him to the examination of the causes many soils we think such sands would be of of the soundness and decay of the apple tree, great service, inasmuch as they are made up and the facts which he has thus ascertained, of fragments of shells, coral, sea shells, and and which he very freely communicated, are such like substances, broken and ground down valuable to the farmer. His observations by the action of the water upon them for establish the following fact, viz: The princi- thousands of years, (be the same more or pal cause of the decay of apple trees in our less, as the lawyers say.) He thinks it could section of the State, is the cutting off large be brought home, by way of ballast, in veslimbs. Remember this fact. Few of the sels that are trading to and from that part of orchards among us are over fifty years old. the world. We recollect that Dr. Perrine, Consequently the age of the trees are not who some years ago attempted the introducsuch, especially in the younger orchards, as tion of many tropical plants into Florida, and to enable us to really attribute their decay to who was killed during the Florida war by the old age. Mr. Fiske says, in cutting up the Indians on Key West, stated in one of his timber he can trace the progress of decay letters, that the sands and even soil of that from the stump of the amputated limb, in- Key were principally carbonate of lime. No wards and downwards; growing less and less doubt it contains most of the mineral matters from that starting point. A large limb is cut which form the shells and corals that are off. A large surface is exposed without any found in the ocean, and would therefore conprotection to the action of the sun and air, stitute a valuable dressing for many soils and and rains and snows. It checks and lets the for grass lands that are now destitute of such the wood commences and continues. Even bec ship-masters, who trade in the Gulf and if the tree be vigorous, it will take many who may take in ballast there, would shovel years to heal over, if it ever does. Hence he in a quantity of the article and give us a infers that large limbs should not be cut off, chance to try it in "these diggings." unless they become broken, or are dead from some causes that cannot be remedied, and then the surface of the stump should be covthat will defend it from the weather. He also

always decay. From his observations, he recommends, in pruning old and neglected orchards, to thin out the smaller branches; and in training air passed through chambers in which such young orchards, so to form the tops, by clipping the small branches, that they shall have a fair proportioned head and not overloaded. He purchased, not long since, a lot Fahrenheit's thermometer, and found it workof apple trees that were among the oldest in his part of the country, and which, having come into the possession of a farmer who had orcharding enough adjoining, and who wanted the land where they stood for other purposes, were grubbed up by the roots. These trees he found to be uncommonly sound; and, on examination, he found that no large limbs had ever been cut off. The pruning had all been done by thinning out the smaller branches.

absolutely necessary to cut off large limbs, as ful purpose. Although we may consider them in case of their being broken by winds, or by a nuisance and a trouble that ought to be reice lodging on them, as is occasionally the moved, yet in former times they have been case in winter. When the limbs are then amputated, a very good covering for the wound is the composition recommended by our friend and correspondent D. T. is the our friend and correspondent, D. T., in the last Farmer, viz: tar and brick dust, put on with a brush. For small limbs, Downing recommends common shellac varnish.

been tomahawked in the usual way,—its bod- light. In the meantime we would recommend ies scarified with large wounds and the trunks to all our brother farmers to manufacture all decaying,-it had better be grubbed up and a their grasshoppers into good fat turkeys. For young orchard set out in its stead. We this purpose let us commence a sort of secuqueried with him whether he was wholly dis- lar warfare, and each one acting as recruiting interested in this advice, being a purchaser of officer, raise and prepare, to bring into the apple tree timber; but he was strong in the field, a regiment of valiant young turkeys, faith that it was the best policy, timber or no armed and equipped as nature directs, for

FLAX CROP.

In old times, every farmer had a flax patch, spurs on his heels, will lead them on to victoand every farmer's wife had a foot wheel. ry with as much certainty of success as even The farmer raised the flax and prepared it old Zack himself. They will undoubtedly for the distaff, and the farmer's wife would fatten upon the spoils of the enemy, and after spin it evenings by the side of the large kitch-en fire. The flax was made into linen, in the disbanded about thanksgiving time, and being shape of table cloths and towels and sheets, well dressed and washed, will aid us very and the farmer always had a clean dickey of much in our rejoicings. This plan is the his own raising and manufacture, and the tow more feasible, inasmuch as these insects are, was made into frocks, and such like things.
Those were happy days. There were no factories nor steamboats nor railroads nor magnetic telegraphs, and yet those were happy the state of the series and devour them. There may be objections to using turkeys in this business, magnetic telegraphs, and yet those were happy days. Why? Because there was a reliance ing them that we can think of, unless we upon industry, a self-dependence and independence, more industry, less pride, more we are not quite refined enough to do. equality. But let that pass-lest you may think we are about to flax out of the subject, we will just say that many farmers consider but not more so than wheat. It exhausts the soil more of some ingredients than wheat does and not so much of other things.

Dr. Hodges, of England, has made some GRAIN IN FRANCE. France produces anchemical examination of the ingredients of nually 231,000,000 bushels of wheat, and

that one hundred parts of the ashes of the

	following plants, yield as follows.		
	dept. London de	Phosphoric acid.	Potash and sod
•	Flax,	7	12
	Wheat straw,	3	13
,	Oat straw,	3	29
	Bean, (English,)	7	55
	Red clover,	8	36
	Cabbage,	12	32
	Potato stalks,	7	44
	Turnip tops,	9	34

upon an acre, took from the soil fifteen and That very convenient "omnium gatherum" one half pounds of phosphoric acid, and four-

s- Muriate of potash,	30	pounds
of Common salt,	100	**
g Plaster of Paris,	34	46
Bone dust,	54	66
Epsom salts,	50	**
10 4	**	

CORAL SANDS FOR MANURE.

The Editor of the American Agriculturist, little and little, and the decay of ingredients. We wish some of our Ken

ARTIFICIAL SEASONING.

Whoever visits the Augusta dam, will see one or two brick houses, made with a door recommends cutting in with a gouge, next the artificial heat. A saving of time is thus made, bark, so as to enable the new bark to roll in and it has been found to be an economical cut close and smooth to the body, and not mode. We see, by a foreign publication, that leave a stub sticking out, for such stubs almost kees call it, has been recommended to the people by a Mr. Webster. He calls it a new system of drying animal and vegetable substances, by means of rapid currents of hot substances were enclosed. He had tried it with currents of air heated from one hundred to four hundred and fifty degrees of ed advantageously with wood, brick and meat; also to turnips, beets, carrots, and parsnips.

He found that mouldy hay was rendered sweet and dry; also, mouldy wheat, damp and tainted linen, feathers, &c. &c.

[For the Maine Farmer.]

THE GRASSHOPPER AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR-The grasshopper, undoubtedly, was created in the beginning when ev-We have found that it sometimes becomes erything else was, and probably for some useble to say, and therefore shall leave it to some Mr. Fiske thinks, when an orchard has Greek student to investigate and bring to minute inspection and general field reviewgive each regiment in command to old Col. Gobbler, who, with epaulets on his head and

Vassalboro', April 10, 1848.

BUTTER IN ENGLAND. England pays to annum for butter.

flax, compared with other crops, and he finds 369,600,000 bushels of inferior grains.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1848.



THE ROLLER.

One very necessary requisite in sowing seeds so that they will germinate and come up particles of the soil that they will imbibe tion of orchardists.-ED.] moisture and warmth from them, and also There are thousands of large apple trees lespatch and advantage.

The most simple form of the roller is a ends, and then placed into a frame, to which s attached a tongue or fills, for oxen or a lorse to draw with.

they are driven. We have found that small any farm or rural scene, let all other improvewing gudgeons of cast iron, such as you will ments be what they may. Congress sits.

represented in the cut, of plank; put an iron chance to grow. axle through them, and trunnel on slats so as

BOMMER'S METHOD

MR. HOLMES-I enclose a statement of William LeBallister, Esq., of Windsor, of his experiments by Bommer's method of making manure. If you will give it an insertion in your valuable paper, it will doubtless be CAN A WHISTLE BE MADE OF A interesting to many of your agricultural readers, and perhaps induce them to go and do likewise. E. H. Bangor, Feb. 26, 1848.

Statement of Mr. LeBallister. ny experiments in making manure by Bommenced my preparations for trying the pro-cess, about the 20th of April. My first heap, of about thirty cords, was composed of turfs vard: in about fifteen days it was fit for use. it produced me four hundred and fifty bushels of good sound corn.

WM. LEBALLISTER.

Windsor, Feb. 25, 1848.

half a dozen pods only. Remove all others. the entire field—accomplishing his work, Save the largest single pea of these. Sow it the least possible labor for himself and tehave trebled its size and weight. Ever after- his largest wishes. wards sow the largest seed. By these means wards sow the largest seed. By these means you will get peas (or anything else,) of a bulk would draw the larger ones and leave them of which we at present have no conception.

[Ex. paper. Curry cows every day and keep them perfect-ly clean, for filth and thrift are ever opposed."

If a load of hay is to be loaded, the one

GRAFTING AND PRUNING OLD

ORCHARDS.
[The writer of the following has had much experience, and has shown unusual skill, in quickly, is that they should be fairly enveloped, or placed in such close contact with the and his remarks are commended to the atten-

have a nest or medium into which to strike grafted every year, and much loss is often the root. Where the soil is lumpy or baked experienced from a lack of knowledge as reinto small masses as in some clayey soils, or gards their management. I have thought where it is too porous and light, it becomes that the experience of one who has spent necessary to crush and pulverize in the one much time in grafting and pruning such trees, case, and to compress in the other. No farm might be a benefit to those about having the mplement is better adapted for this purpose work done. Trees are often mutilated and than the roller. Another use of the roller is disfigured by ignorant persons. Some have o smooth the surface of lands where you thought that a few limbs grafted on the top sow grass seed, and thus ensure an even sur- of a large tree was sufficient—the other branchace, over which you can mow with ease, and es were cut off close to the trunk. Such peron which you can use the horse-rake with sons do not consider that the larger the top, the more fruit the tree will produce. When there are but few limbs left, nature makes an arge log of wood, made as round or cylindrial as possible, with gudgeons put into the a vigorous growth of wood, and it is many years before much fruit is borne. The wounds that are made soon begin to decay: cavities are formed, and water accumulates in the trunk, which is taken up and carried into cir-There is one disadvantage in this form: the culation by the sap, often causing death to the gudgeons, if of round iron, are apt to the tree in a few years. A few such trees as work loose and wear away the wood in which I have described would spoil the beauty of

find at the furnaces for putting into the shafts But I shall endeavor to show in as plain a of mill wheels, work well for this purpose, manner as possible, (I do not pretend that it and when thus made, and kept housed when is perfect,) my way of management. In graftnot in use, the log roller is durable and use- ing large trees it is necessary to form a round ful; vastly more so than some "logrollers," well balanced top; and in order to effect this, with all sorts of gudgeons, which you see the lower limbs should be grafted near their housed in the lobbies where a Legislature or extremities. The next grafts above, nearer the centre of the tree; for young grafts make Another mode is to take a pair of low cart an upright growth, and if one set is placed wheels, that are about "used up," and grown directly above and near the lower, they soon too weak for use in a cart; put an axle thro', grow together; but if placed gradually nearer and spike slats across from one to the other. the fruit will all be exposed to the sun and Another mode is to make wooden heads, as air alike, and all the grafts will have an equal

In trimming newly grafted trees, a fine saw to make a cylinder. If the roller is to be eight should be used; and in order to create a free feet long, it would be better to have it in two growth of wood the trees should be attended sections. You would then need four heads to early in the month of March or beginning instead of two. The larger the roller, the of April. The limbs should not all be cut off nore space it covers in the tread, and the ea- the season after grafting; for if trimmed too sier it passes over the surface. A box is of- much at first, too much sap is forced into the tentimes placed above it, by which it may be grafts, which are apt to be blown off by the oaded, to give more pressure and a seat for high winds that occur during the summer. the driver-when horses are used this makes When this happens, the trees are nearly it very convenient, and a heavy lubber would ruined, and no skill can restore them. The do good service when thus mounted, by the practice of pruning apple trees in the month additional weight which his corporation gives of June, may be well enough where the presto the load. In this way, many a dead weight ent crop is an object; but it is proper for every on society might be converted to a beneficial one who undertakes such a work, to understand the difference between pruning to create a growth of wood in newly set grafts, and pruning to benefit the fruit which is growing I. HILDRETH. on the tree.

Seneca, N. Y., Feb., 1848. [Albany Cultivator.

PIG'S TAIL?
Mr. EDITOR:—I have often looked upon men engaged in their employments, and asked

myself the above question. In other words, can a man in his general character and mode Having been called upon for a statement of of action become, or be made, what he is not? Permit me to sketch the methods in which mer's method, I am happy to say that my two men will attempt to accomplish the same success has far exceeded my expectations. I piece of work;—and as I am writing for an purchased the method last March, and com- agricultural paper, I will draw my illustra-

We will give each man the same outfit, and very coarse manure, a great proportion and require him to draw the scattered stone being straw. Being so well pleased with my from a piece of ground recently seeded for first experiment, I made a second heap, of about forty cords; this heap was composed of five cords of coarse stable manure, the remainder muck and chip manure from my door and picks up at random, until he gets a load, which will probably be at the part of the lot My third heap, of fifteen cords, was compos- farthest from the entrance. The full load ed of dry straw, which decomposed, in sixteen days, sufficiently to use for corn. My three heaps contained about eighty-five cords. The ingredients I had to purchase to make er's folly. Thus he procures load after load, this quantity of manure did not exceed \$8,50, ten cents per cord. I used fifty cords of this takes a long time to get a load, and he calls manure on ten acres, and planted with corn; the work done. At hay time the mower soon finds that there are patches of stone in every part of the field, which this wanderer did not hit; and broken scythes, provoked workmen, loss of hay and loss of time are the result.

The other, with mind intent upon his busi-How to enlarge Vegetables. A vast ness, passes at once to the distant part of the field, calculating as he proceeds, how wide a diciously, and systematically carrying out strip of ground will be required to furnish a for a time the principle of increase. Take, for instance, a pea. Plant it in a very rich and finishes at the bars. Thus he proceeds ground. Allow it to bear the first year, say with his several loads until he has passed over the next year, and retain of the produce three and without the least injury to the meadow.

pods only. Sow the largest one the following When the last belt is passed, the work is a se, ear, and retain one pod. Again select the and the mower, in his time, may enter his argest, and the next year the sort will by this scythe boldly and fearlessly, to the extent of

in the line of the proposed wall; then drop the smaller ones by the side of them. They CARE OF STOCK. Mr. G. W. B., of New- are then laid up with the greatest ease. The ark, N. J., recommends that pigs have a warm other would leave his stone so that one half place and a clean dry bed. "A pig," says he, of the smaller ones must be removed to make does not love dirt for dirt's sake, and they room for the larger foundation stone, and then will thrive much better if kept clean." He rolled over the other half, at much expense further says, "A dirty hide will waste a cow's of time and labor. There would be at least flesh faster than food will add to it. . . one-third difference in the expense of laying

casts his eye over the heaps, and arranges in

his mind the order in which they are to be taken, to secure ease in pitching and avoid unnecessary travel, and the consequent loss of time. The other takes his heaps without plan or order, drives upon one,-a rod from the next, and the upper hill side of a thirdpasses and repasses the same ground several times, and finally, finds it necessary to have two or three heaps brought some distance upon the fork. This consumes considerable time-makes the boy that rakes after, very cross, and if the man who pitches the hay does not keep his lips firmly closed, some very aughty words are apt to escape. Send these nen into the woods to remove a decaying ree of primeval growth. The one, as he aproaches the tree, asks himself, in what places an this tree be brought to the ground? In which of these places will it do the least njury to the adjacent trees, and yet be in situation where it can be loaded and reoved without difficulty? These questions re settled almost intuitively. The habit of hinking and planning will enable one to do with great ease and despatch. Nothing w remains but to perform the labor with all the expedition the muscular strength at mmand will permit. The other cuts his ree without plan or calculation; lodges it, or reaks down another thrifty and valuable one; obliged to cut two or three or more to get his sled where it can be loaded, even by rollng the log up-hill. After the load is comleted, the thought, for the first time, enters is mind that it is to be drawn "out of" the oods, and, consequently, it will be necessary turn around. In attempting, what would ave cost little or no trouble before loading, s sled strikes a firm, young maple, or beauiful white ash, and all is fast. He cuts the irst young tree he meets for a lever; lifts, and ries, and whips, and,-I hope he does not vear-all to no purpose. The tree must be cut so low that the sled can pass over it .-Then, and not till then, can be get away.

I might extend these comparisons to every epartment in life's busy field. Now, sir, an this thoughtless being-or what is the me-this being who is always thinking of mething else, be transformed into a careful. alculating man? Can this uncouth appenage of creation become an instrument, giving veet, concordant sounds?

Dwight Place, Feb., 1848.

[Berkshire Agriculturist.

DEPTH OF MANURE

papers, relative to the proper depth to bury to us that to do this, with the hatches closed, nanure. Some assert that its best parts de- would readily extinguish fire. Dr. Chilton scend, and therefore it should be but slightly was present, and expressed himself well satovered; while others maintain that nearly isfied with the experiment, and on his judghe whole strength becoming gaseous, rises, ment much reliance can be placed. It was and it must therefore be buried deep. All his wish, however, that there should be anthis difference of opinion results from the atempt to make a rule that will apply to all proportion to the extent of the fire to be put

f a newly plowed field late in the spring, of fitting up a large ocean steamer with an ows, and being only partially covered, much fires in any part of her, at about \$300. f it escapes in vapor and is wasted; the few An English mechanic, from Lancashire and consequently produces little or no effect. tories there for extinguishing fires, and in Hence he becomes thoroughly satisfied that combustion, or where a vessel is set on fire

Another farmer applies his manure late in utumn, to the surface, Cold weather prevents fermentation, and the enriching portion which otherwise would escape in vapor, swashed by the abundant rains, in the form that has yet been discovered: Tie a small nvariably the best.

They "both are right and both are wrong," turn the twister until the cow ceases to kick. They should act according to circumstances. The tight girting makes it difficult for the Every farmer is aware, by the smell, that but cow to raise her feet from the floor; and if ittle manure escapes from his yard in winter, the twisting is very hard it will bring the cow ut much in summer. Hence in winter and down upon her knees. After two or three a late autumn and early spring, manure may tight girtings you can begin to ease off-first safely lie at or near the surface, and its solu-ble parts will descend deep enough into the end of the twister down to the rope with a earth. But in a dry soil, and during a dry string. Continue to ease off from time to warm season, it can scarcely be plowed too time as circumstances will permit, so that in leep, for benefitting the roots of plants. In- a week or two you may have nothing more leed, by a shallow covering, it will be likely to do than just to lay the rope over the cow? do no good at all, the moisture of the earth back, when you are about to milk her. being insufficient to dissolve it, and hence the All this is done without any apparent injueason that manure in dry seasons sometimes ry to the cow, or any fretting or scolding on does more harm than good. And hence, too, the part of the milker.

why a thorough harrowing, to break it fine I do not, in this case, claim the right of and mix it with the soil, after it is spread, and discovery, but I have had the benefit of before plowing in, is found so useful. [Albany Cultivator.

Novel Cow-Milker. We recently heard, behalf of France and Liberty, held at Hargrunter that took upon himself the very agree-able task of milking a cow belonging to his owner. The scene is laid in a section called gested the propriety of instructing our Sen-Satan's Kingdom"-in the town of Leices- ators and requesting our Representatives in ter, and as the authentic report comes, when Congress, to procure the passage of a law, his gruntership desired to perform his semi- granting 80 acres of land to each of the daily tasks, he would advance towards the Crowned Heads of Europe, that they might cow—she complying with the signal for stop-ping, he would seat himself on his rear parts,

MULCHING FAULT TREES. A correspond- efficacy of royalty. ent of the Horticulturist, planted 150 trees in an orchard in very good but rather dry soil. All were planted with equal care, but a third of them were mulched, or the surface of the ground when planted covered with six inches of litter. These thus treated all lived; but of litter. Those thus treated all lived; but is recommended. [London Gazette. dry weather of midsummer. It is not stated that the soil was kept clean and mellow around them; which will often save the life of trees, when they would die of neglect.

[Albany Cultivator.]

[From the West Jerseyman.]

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Along the smoothed and slender wires

The sleepless heralds run, Fast as the clear and living rays Go streaming from the sun:

No peals or flashes heard or seen, Their wondrous flight betray, And yet their words are quickly felt

In cities far away. Nor summer's heat nor winter's hail Can check their rapid course; They meet unmoved the fierce wind's rage,-

The rough waves' sweeping force: In the long night of rain and wrath, As in the blaze of dny, They rush with news of weal and wo.

To thousands far away. But faster still than tidings borne On that electric cord, Rise the pure thoughts of him who loves

The Christian's life and Lord,-Of him who taught in smiles and tears With fervent lips to pray, Maintains high converse here on earth.

With bright worlds far away. Ay! though no outward wish is breath'd, Nor outward answer given, The sighing of that humble heart

Is known and felt in Heaven: Those long frail wires may bend and break. Those viewless heralds stray, But Faith's least word shall reach the throne

Of God, though far away VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

An experiment has been tried at Wood's ash Factory in Williamsburgh, the object of which was to show that Mr. Simeon Broadmeadow's invention (he has taken out a patent) for extinguishing fires in the hold, cabin, &c., of vessels propelled by steam, is safe, practicable and efficient. A very large tar barrel was filled with highly combustible materials which were set on fire, a number of inch auger holes having been bored in the sides of the barrel near the bottom to allow a free access of air and keep the combustibles blazing. A tin tube conveyed a jet of steam from the engine boiler, under a 16lb, pressure, up through a hole in the bottom of the barrel,

and when the top was partly closed the steam instantly extinguished the flames, and would have done so with top off if the steam could have been directed from the top to the ignited materials at the bottom, close to the sides. Mr. Broadmeadow's plan is to distribute tin tubes through the steamer, any one or

more of which may be connected with the vessel's engine, and made to throw a head of steam into any part where there is a fire, or Considerable discussion is going on in the tion cannot be readily ascertained. It seemed One farmer applies manure to the surface day. Mr. Broadmeadow estimates the cost

ad harrows it in. Hot and dry weather fol- apparatus for the instant drowning out of

ght rains which occur are insufficient to who witnessed the experiment, and admitted vash much of the soluble portions into the its utility, thought he had seen a somewhat oil, it never reaches the roots of the crop, similar apparatus in one or more of the fac-Again, he plows it deeply into the soil, and stanced Hondle's works. Whether this be he reverse in every respect takes place. so we know not, but in cases of spontaneous manure should always, under all circumstanc-es, be buried deep. by lightning, steam seems to be an effective remedy. [N. Y. Farmer.

KICKING COWS. MR. EDITOR:-The following is probably

of liquid manure, into the soil; and by the piece of rope around the body of the cow, isual time of plowing in spring, the surface about the place where the girt of a saddle of the soil for a few inches, is saturated with comes upon a horse. Take a stick the size he most fertilizing parts, the plow turning of your thumb or more, and about eighteen under the rest. All is thus saved; and the inches long for a twister-let one person turn armer is convinced that surface application is the twister as you would turn an auger, while another person milks the cow-continue to

JOHN A. GOULD. operation. Walpole, March 27, 1848. [Ploughman.

A REFUGE FOR KINGS! At the meeting in elevate the front, and perform the milking in a scientific manner! Is there "no new thing under the sun"? would undeceive them all their lives as to the

fifteen of those not mulched died in the hot, dry weather of midsummer. It is not stated CRANBERRIES ON UPLAND. Mr. Gardner,

NO. 17.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

This valuable article is beginning to be more extensively known and used than formerly, and we are satisfied that it requires only to be universally known to be universally applied to uses hitherto unthought of, even by our most practical builders. A writer in the Prairie Farmer, (Jas. Clarke, Esq.,) ob-

"I have been manufacturing and using hydraulic cement for a number of years-cons quently I feel as though I am capable of hrowing a little light on the subject. It is in general use for building cisterns, cellar bottoms, cellar walls, a cheap and durable pipe for conveying water, mill flumes, mill dams, houses, &c. Cement makes a much stronger mortar than quick lime, and will set as hard as a rock in the water. For plastering the exterior of buildings in imitation of stone, and for plastering the inside of houses, it makes a very hard smooth surface, capable of being washed with soap and water without injury, and presenting a smooth unabsorbing basis for paint.

CISTERNS are variously constructed. The best way, however, in my opinion, is to excavate a hole in the ground in the shape of an egg, with the little end down, plastering on the ground, building an arch with brick to form the covering. Cisterns are more frequently covered with large stone or plank, which will answer a very good purpose. Five bushels, or 300 pounds, which would be in a barrel of cement, is sufficient for a cistern

containing 30 barrels of water. CELLAR BOTTOMS. Take spalls of stone or coarse gravel and cover your cellar bottoms to the depth of four or five inches; make your mortar into a thin grout; fill your gravel full of the grout, and smooth the top of the same with a trowel. This will make an excellent bottom, and is an effectual remedy

against rats. PIPE. Excavate a ditch of sufficient depth, and bed down the mortar made of cement; then take a leather bag four feet long, of the size you require, filled with sand, which you have prepared for the purpose. Lay down the leather bag on the mortar, and build over the same with mortar. In a short time it will set sufficiently, so that you can draw the bag forward, and build over as before. This pipe will soon bear a great pressure of water, and

is a cheap and durable pipe. MILL DAM. Build a wall one and one-half or two feet in thickness, taking spalls of stone grout, and mix it well with your gravel. It will be necessary to have a frame of one plank on each side to hold the grout and gravel, until it is set; then make a slope wall on each side, or any other plan to form strength to hold the weight of the water.

There have been a number of houses built on this plan in Ottawa and vicinity the past season, which nothing can surpass for cheapness, durability and beauty. For plastering dairies and forming water courses for milk pans, it is admirably adapted.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. As a mortar, two parts of coarse, clean, sharp sand, to one part of cement-mix together dry, and temper with water; mix in small quantities, as it hardens quickly. If loamy sand is used, greater portion of cement is required. River or creek washed sand is the best. When used for plastering cisterns, by plastering on the ground, three coats of one-half inch thickness should be put on, one coat each day, until completed-scoring the first two and using more cement in the last coat, which should be well smoothed. Daily sprinkling with water for ten or twelve days will strengthen the plastering of cisterns; and this should be done before the cistern is filled with water. Care should be taken to procure fresh cement; that which is imported is generally old, and nearly worthless."

MANURE. Good farmers know the great gain resulting from applying the manure which is made during the winter, to the corn and other spring crops. If left to ferment in the yard through summer, one-half at least of its value is lost in vapor, &c., and the corn crop receives none of its benefits. But if plowed under in spring, the corn is enriched, the vapor as it scapes is absorbed by the earth, and a double benefit is thus received. But a difficulty occurs where corn fodder is largely fed, which mixing with the manure binds it together so that it cannot be drawn and spread till the stalks have rotted. All this is obviated by cutting the stalks fine in a machine, and more utriment is obtained from them by the cattle. Sheep manure is difficult to separate and load, being dry, hard, and crusty in its nature. In order that it may be separated by the fork, take a second-rate axe and chop parallel lines across the heap a foot apart, and cut these again at right angles, which will give blocks, a foot square, which may be easily loaded and drawn.

When manure from its coarseness must necessarily be left to ferment a few weeks or nonths, much of its value may be saved by mixing it, or merely covering it with plenty of muck, turf, earth, saw-dust, &c., with gypsum, unslacked lime, and other ingredients of good compost. Gypsum is usually regarded as one of the best absorbents of the gasses of manure; but in drawing out the most fetid of all manures, we have found covering it with air-slacked lime, far more effectually to destroy the unpleasant odor, than the use of gypsum. [Albany Cultivator. THE RAILROAD. A general meeting of

r citizens was held on Saturday last, to consider the propriety of loaning the credit of the town, to the amount of \$250,000, to promote the construction of the Belfast and Waterville railroad. The subject was freely discussed, and the best feeling pervaded the meeting. A committee was finally chosen to collect statistics bearing upon the subject, for the further information of our citizens. Now

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AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 97, 1848.

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN MAINE. We were interested in an article of the Maine Farmer of the 6th inst., on the "barbarous law" of this State, as the editor terms it, in respect to persons convicted of capital offences and confined in the State Prison; and although his censure of solitary confinement is severe, yet we do not perceive that it is in the least degree excessive. It would seem to be utterly impossible even for a man with a conscience void of offence toward God and man, and with peace of mind for his comfort consolation, to endure protracted confinement in the parrow limits of a cell scarcely larger than a coffin,—four feet by seven, and that partly occupied by a bed,—but to shut up a man convicted of capital crime, for a year, and perhaps a long series of years, friend, undiverted by the sight of the sun or sky, with the ghastly skeleton of death with its grinning jaws evermore dangling before his eyes, is surely nothing but untempered severity, an unprecedented refinement of aveng-ing law. Let all such convicts be safely confined within the prison precincts, and kept usefully employed under the light of the sun and in the open air of heaven, but do not starve and stifle reason and intelligence to viz: the reformation of the guilty. death in cramped and unvaried solitude, before executing sentence upon the unconscious

generally do not give much thought to the subject of prison discipline. In many States of the Union it occupies the minds and engages the undivided attention of the wisest and best citizens. But the reluctance with which our Legislature at last yielded to the earnest entreaties of the Wardens and Inspectors of our State Prison, repeated year after year, and enforced by moving descriptions of dungeons fætid in summer and frosted in winter,—for the demolition of the damp, cheerless, disgraceful cells of the former Prison and for the construction of better ones—is a striking proof of the indifference of which we speak. Nay, the very article in the Farmer, to which we have alluded, shows how vaguely the subject rests in many minds. or of that paper is shocked, as well he may be, at the existing law of solitary confinement, and yet he was himself a men ber of the Legislature in 1837, which enacted, without opposition from him or anybody else, the very provisions which now fill him with n. It indicates how very little heed is paid, by our most intelligent and trusted men, to a subject which is full of interest, especially when the application of its rigors enters within the sphere of our own

flesh and bones. We are inclined to believe that our people

This law of 1837, which sends a man under sentence of death to the State Prison for a year at least, and then leaves his life in the hands of the Governor, was a part of the fruit of Sager's execution in January, 1835, which filled the community at the time with a fixed aversion to capital punishment. But this very law also provides that the convict should also be sentenced to hard labor in solitary confinement! The enlightened and humane Commissioners who revised the statutes of the State in 1841, struck out this provision for solitary confinement, and thus made our penal code uniform and consistent with the policy which had prevailed ever since 1827, when solitary confinement in the State Prison was first abolished. And so the law stood till 1844, when an interpolation under the vague made without discussion or special public no-tice of any kind in the Legislature, restoring ily last year in this way. the provision for solitary confinement as it stood in 1837.

servation and acquaintance.

As we said before, we do not readily perceive the necessity for this unexampled severity, and we think any Legislature, alive to the subject, would unhesitatingly repeal the amendment made in 1844. It is mainly because we regard capital punishment virtually abolished in this State under the preceder set by Govs. Anderson and Dana in reference mas Thorn's case, (whereby a sentence of death becomes substantially a sentence of imprisonment for life.) that we think the law should prohibit solitary confinement in any case, except in the discretion of the Warden and for the occasional purposes of special discipline. [Augusta Age.

We like the tenor of the remarks of this writer, but having been referred to in the above communication in the Age, we trust that we shall be excused if, before making some general remarks, we allude to the part we found it our duty to act some years since in the enactment of the laws in regard to capital punishment.

The writer observes that the Legislature of 1837 "enacted, without opposition from him or any body else, the very provisions which now fill him with consternation." It is true we aided and not opposed the passage of the law of '37, and we all of us really thought we had made a great stride in the march of mercy, by thus virtually abolishing the gallows and the gibbet, and at the same time keeping the sword of justice where it could be used if imperative necessity demanded. As earth does not become instantly illumined by the morning sun, but passes almost imperceptibly from darkness through different degrees to the full splendor of light, so mankind do not become enlightened instantaneously, but require a progressive illumination as the sun of truth rises gradually and slowly over the enquiring mind. Accordingly, in the summer of '40, we found ourselves, as member of the revising committee and of the adjourned session of the Legislature, called upon to look a little more into the subject in question, and with great pleasure aided in establishing the law as it stands in the volume of the Revised Statutes, printed before the last amendment "of chap. 168." It certainly is no great credit to us, to be under the necessity of confessing that we were not aware that this latter amendment had been passed; and it makes true the following remark of the above writer, viz: "That our people generally do not give much thought to the subject of prison discipline." Probably there are but few subjects connected with our government. that receives so little attention by the people of Maine, as this. As a consequence of this ignorance, or rather of this apathy upon so mportant a subject-our people look upor the prison laws as necessarily vindictive. The mass of the people think them so-the prisoners look upon them in that light. It should not be so. The laws for imprisonment of our fellow-beings should be based upon two conditions. 1st-The safety of the community. 2d-The reformation of the delin-

Government is established by mutual consent, for mutual protection. If, therefore, any individuals in the community are either so foolish or so wicked that they render, by their actions, the property or persons of other members of the community unsafe, the common good demands that they be put and kept in some place, by which the safety of the people is ensured. This being done, the first condition is complied with. It is done through

necessity, and not through revenge. While the delinquents are kept in this position, the future safety, humanity and Christian charity prompt to the fulfilling the second condition, pid brute-and this, too, by slow, protracted torture; a cruel, unvielding destruction of hope after hope, and a superinducing of the the dreadful effects of idiocy. We have not in the Age will do it, and finally arouse the people of our State to the subject of prison discipline, to the amendment, improvement, and enactment of such laws as will ultimately effect the legitimate object of imprisonment,

EXTINGUISHING PIRES IN STEAMBOATS, &c. Experiments have been tried with Broad-

avs that the northern lights exhibited themselves in great splendor last week in Philadelphia. We suppose they called over that way

RICH IN CHURCHES. In 1802, it is said, Pittsburgh had but one solitary log church. Now it contains one hundred churches, and have no manufactories here, and consequently one hundred and twenty-five clergymen. The need of such an extra number of clergymen articles I think we pay generally an advance is accounted for by the fact of there being of near twenty-five per cent., and receive one hundred lawyers in the place.

INDEPENDENCE BELL. The bell which rung out the peal of freedom in Philadelphia, on the day when our independence was declared, was cracked in 1845. The city authorities propose to place it upon a pedestal, in Independence Hall, as a relic. Why not work; and should any mechanic be unable to east it over again. If made of the same particles, and no addition, would it not be the

ling joint, for connecting steam pipes, has been invented by Messrs. West & Thompson, of New York. It is considered, by com- Yankee acuteness in turning the balance of petent judges, to be superior to the old meth-

NEW COUPLING JOINT. A new clasp coup-

CROWDING IN. Our population is increasng rapidly by the immigration. A quarter

BRITISH WORKMEN IN TROUBLE. The from France during the late revolution, are many of them destitute, and subscriptions for their relief have been opened in England. If all the republics should send home British workmen, John Bull wouldn't find room for them on his little island.

IMPORTANCE OF COLOR TO A LAWYER IN NEW YORK. Judge Morse, of the Supreme Court of Kings county, in New York, has decided that a colored man cannot practice law in New York, because the constitution does not specially provide that they may. Does the constitution fix the particular color of the lawvers in that State?

SPEEDY JUSTICE WITH A VENGEANCE. A man had been imprisoned three years in Pensacola, for alleged robbery of the mail. Recently he has had a trial and been acquitted. ness faster than that, it is a shame.

A TOUGH OLD LADY. An exchange paper says there is a lady in Moscow (Russia) who and the indomitable Yankee enterprise, which is in her 168th year, and was married to her are not surpassed in any country or by any the toughest, the lady or the story?

ABOLITION OF FRENCH SLAVES. The Provisional Government of France has decreed the abolition of slavery in all of her colonies. Rather ahead of some older republics, "aint"

CHEAP TRAVELING. The Philadelphia Messenger says that the fare, by steamboats between New York and Albany, is reduced to twenty-five cents. Many can travel there cheaper than they can stay at home.

DREADFUL LIBERAL. The Legislature of \$200, to be paid to Zebulon Paine, who was put into the States Prison on a false accusaworth in defending himself. Would either with wild men and a wilder and fiercer cli of the members of that Legislature suffer the same for \$200? If they wouldn't they haven't done as they would be done by.

there are to be a great many Lowells in the United States. Almost every big fall of waascendant in our growing country. We must ter is destined to eclipse Lowell. We see have the numerical force sent to the West to that they are determined to build one at Waterloo, Md., near Harper's Ferry. Go ahead, dation for our varied institutions—but the real city, or the younkers will tread on your heels.

LIBERAL AND LIBERATED. Capt. John Warwick, of Amherst county, Virginia, who died not long since, liberated seventy or eighty slaves, and made provisions for removing them to one of the Western States

"THE HARMONEONS," of whom we have heretofore spoken in terms of praise, gave one of their admirable concerts in this place on Saturday evening last, and another or Monday evening. There is no humbug about of "locating" in the United States. Strange them. They are gentlemen—good singers—
good musicians—and they are perfectly at
home in their various characters. As vocal—
into another. He will be one of the sover—
ciga people if he courses ists, they are hard to beat; as Ethiopians, they excel; and whoever slips the "quarter"

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

BURNT PRAIRIE, Wayne County, Illinois, February 26th, 1846. DEAR SIR-The method of marketing pro viz: their reformation. To accomplish this, kindness, Christian love is the great engine, bash and smaller streams into the Ohio and bash and smaller streams into the Little the strong lever by which the heavy mass of Mississippi. The navigation of the Little iniquity can be thrown from the soul of the Wabash and its navigable tributaries, generalculprit, and he thereby left a renovated man. ly permits boats to pass out once or twice It was once thought, in order to effect this, to during the winter, and almost invariably once be necessary to separate him from every one in either May or June. The rough flat-boat else—to keep him aloof from man and all as- is built only for strength and capacity, as it is sociations, in a dungeon—but experience has given away or sold for a mere trifle after the proved this to be the most horrible of all pun- loading is disposed of. Our sixty feet hoats ishments—that many, thus used, lose their generally take 2000 to 3000 bushels corn it reason, become idiotic and demented. This the ear or shelled, as most convenient. A is reforming them with a vengeance. It may few years back, one or two boats a year was prevent the future commission of crimes, but about all that run from this county; now it is done by crushing the faculties of the about twenty are sent and constantly increasmind and laying in ruins the reason, soul, and ing. More land is cultivated and better tendall that distinguishes man from the most stuid brute, and this too by slow wastested.

The average price of corn since I came here, is twenty cents. Pork has ranged from \$1,50 to \$3,00 per hundred, at killing time. Our pork is generally made too much on "mast," horrors of despair, to be extinguished only by and consequently does not bring the price of corn fatted pork in the Southern market .time nor ability to pursue this subject further, Too many of our farmers prefer killing hogs and as it ought to be, but we hope the writer after three or four weeks feeding, to keeping longer, simply to save the trouble of feeding. There is always a market for produce, at

our little town, for shipping, but many prefer to haul to the Ohio, (about fifty miles) where there is a difference of price generally sufficient to pay the expense of hauling, and where heavy articles for family consumption are purchased considerably cheaper. The Wabash river runs within about twelve miles of meadow's patent for extinguishing fires on this county, and the towns upon its banks, board of steamers with an application of will, after the improvements are made in its steam itself. It proves successful. An ap- bed, present at all times a good market. The paratus sufficient to use on board an ocean general price of wheat here is 50 cents, and steamer, will cost three hundred dollars .- on the Ohio 75 cents. There is a considera-Cheap enough, if it will do the thing up ef- ble trade in smaller articles, as dried fruit, feathers, bees-wax, furs, and the like, at remunerating prices. Beef is generally rated NORTHERN LIGHTS. Alexander's Express at from \$1,50 to 2,50 per hundred weight; (hides and rough tallow not reckoned.) Of potatoes I have never known of any one about here planting more than an acre; few plant to see if the fire companies wouldn't get up a more that a bushel or two, and fewer save any for seed. I have never seen or heard of the rot among them, and as they would yield well, there could be no possible objection, think, to raising them for shipment. We depend principally upon the East; upon which their "sale work," twenty per cent, inferior to retail articles at the East. Our common system of "internal trade" is on the barter

plan, though considerable money is present about "pork killing." As I before mentioned, mechanics receive about three times the wages paid for farmers' enter rightfully, the name of "to her majesty," upon his stamp, it would hardly kill his calling; in this wooden country we are not over particular. If mechanics should choose to come among us, they can thus calculate for themselves the amount of "hog and hominy" needed for family consumption, and also their produce received, into money, or other property. The proportion between articles of

consumption, and not the absolute cash value is the only correct standard. This is a good country to live in if the people only possess the disposition to live in the right way; to labor for the necessaries of life, and then to receive them as the reward of British workmen who have been expelled their toil with thankful, cheerful and contented hearts. I know not that it is superior to Oregon or California or Mexico, but is ours, and we need no fighting for it, and we are one generation nearer to the refinements of life than either of those countries. All we lack is the proper people in sufficient numbers. We want energetic mechanics and enterprising tarmers, all of whom can be well rewarded for their labors here. 'Tis the Yankee head and hand alone that is needed to make this wilderness to blossom as the rose. But here I again repeat, whoever is well off in his Yankee home, don't try to better it by removing anywhere. You should, however, bear in mind that the West is fast filling up; that we are advancing in prosperity and the refinements of life; that thirty years here make a State nearly or quite as large as yours; and that of you come here with a rising family, they grow up with the country, and are identified with its interests and prosperity. Ought not the man to be paid for the loss of his It is as easy to give your boys each the neces time? If Uncle Sam can't do his law busi- sary amount of land for a farm here as to give them ten acres each there; and in a very few years we shall be equal with if not in advance of the old States, except in general morals 5th husband when 120 years old. Which is people. Any one who has seen and reflected upon the diversified soil and climate of our country, cannot but feel the assurance that had not the stern region of New England been peopled before the Anglo Saxons knew the more favored portions of our country, that spot, now so beautiful, would yet have been a wilderness. That first dread Winter among the Pilgrims would have shaken the faith of any other band. The bright and sunny fields of our own dearly and justly loved New England home, are living monuments of what man can accomplish when he exercises the energies his Maker has given him, looking to Heaven for the promised re-New Hampshire have voted the whole of ward of his labors-not for the indulgence of ease and sluggishness. None other but that Pilgrim band, nursed as they had been in tion. He was kept in prison more than one how ferocious is man in power, could or would year, and had previously expended all he was have subdued that wilderness; contending

None other than that climate, its hardships its calls for incessant exertion, both physical and mental, could ever have produced that race of men, almost sui generis, termed Yansimon-pure, keen-sighted, all-gathering Yankee must be made "to home," "Down East." Can't raise him elsewhere. The crop may be as good, but, fix it as you will, bring him into a milder climate, and like our corn, when changing latitude, the oily and starchy nstituents will change proportions; 'tis corn still, but not the real, well known, easily distinguished, true "Yankee flint."

Yours, truly, A KING AMONG THE EMIGRANTS. It is runored that Louis Philippe has serious tho'ts eign people if he comes.

Easy. A New York paper says the "mon into their pocket, is sure to "get his money's ey market is getting more easy." Quite likeworth."

Town MEETING IN MERCER-FRANCLIN AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD. At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Mercer, eld on Saturday, April 22, 1848, the following vote was passed by a majority of 99 to 15.

alf of the town) the next Legislature for a pecial Act authorizing the town of Mercer

nd, from the apex of its cranium to the sole and, from the apex of its cranium to the sole of its foot, looks as prim and tidy as a new-intermixed with a few birch, is all that the village entermixed with a few birch, is all the village entermixed with a few birch with a few birc born butterfly. Mr. lisley, its late talented editor, has retired from the "chair editorial," and taken up his residence in the "city of no-tions." 'The Transcript is now published and conducted by Erastus E. Gould, late of the Yankee Blade establishment. From an the editor would cater admirably for his patrons. May success crown his efforts, and fill his pockets with "yellow rocks."

CHEAP POSTAGE. There are indications that Congress will change the postage laws
this session—will reduce the postage on letters, and make newspapers go free in the
is obtained by first drying and burning them to ashes, they are published. If only in the county, rious as to make most sterile land fertile and productive. ome in small counties can go free but a short distance, while others may go free hundreds sea grasses, Salt-wort, (Salicornia,) and a number of feels aggrieved, but make them go free thro' shaped, fleshy and yellowish-green leaves. The Round the whole State, although some of the above Wood, (Pyrus Americana,) was occasionally seen, with objections be raised, yet, as there is a sort of its roots drinking the "briny ooze," and yet growing as luxuriantly as in the low, cold woods anywhere. distinction, a kind of nationality in States that is not felt in counties, it would seem to be unfavorable for exploring a few days past; however, my more proper and to give better satisfaction to time was well taken up in the drying and preservation

COCHNEWAGAN DIVISION, No. 117, S. of ., located at Monmouth Centre, was institud on Saturoay, the 23d instant, by Grand Scribe J. H. 'artford, assisted by D. G. W. P. J. M. Benjamin, of Winthrop, P. W. P. Eleazer Smith, of Franklin Division, and Officers and Brothers of United Brothers' Division of Winthrop. The following Officers were regularly installed into their respec-

are highly flattering for this Division. Twenat the next meeting. Success to it.

neighbors of The Age. See prospectus.

Methodist Church against Revs. Ross and Converse, has been published, entitled "The great iron wheel reviewed."

LONG CREDITS. A correspondent of the London Atlas, says that it has been customary with the late king of France to pay his credits only once in five years, that it is now three years since he last paid, and that he left debts, when he fled, to the amount of twenty- Island. Here I spent several hours in dredging, and five million of dollars. He is able to pay, but passed the night on the island, at the house of Mr. Camwhether he will is another question.

The amount of sales of beef in the Scioto valley, Ohio, during the past season, is

CHOKING NIAGARA. An immense jam of opportunity to blow to pieces sundry rocks that sometimes impeded navigation.

RATHER ADHESIVE. The amount of turpentine produced annually in North Carolina, is a million of barrels.

Abby, the sweet singer of the Hutchinson family, is about to marry a son of a New York clergyman, Good, Won't she be a warbler beside a cradle?

WEST POINT. Seventy new Cadets have been admitted to the Military Academy at West Point. One of them is from Maine. These seventy young men will cost the U. States about \$5,000 apiece, or \$350,000 by the time they get through their studies. This sum would establish a noble institution for teaching agricultural and mechanical science,

LIBERATED SLAVES. The number of slaves in the French West Indies is 226,703, while the amount of free population is 77,115. All

MULISH PRIDE. The Boston Journal quotes Dr. Gall, who says that in the south of France they decorate mules with bouquets when they behave well, and that it is a severe punishment to deprive them of these ornaments.

TIT FOR TAT POSTAGE. Our Congres louse of Representatives have passed a bill posing the same postage on ship letters ought into the U. States as the countrie from which they come impose on American

A PAMILY BURNED TO DEATH. The family of Isaac Storr, of Mount Prospect, N. J., consisting of his wife and three children. were burned to death, with their dwelling, week before last. Mr. Storr narrowly es-

he select committee of Congress will report in favor of giving Whitney as much of the buffalo pasture between the frontier settlements and Oregon as he wants to build the

THE SECRET THAT COULDN'T STAY KEPT.

The United States Senate are in trouble yet respecting the publication of the trenty with tween them, which gives the surface, at or 20 miles, a saddle-like appearance. taken off. They keep Nugent in custody, and have made another arrest. When they find out who let their "cat out of the bag," they'll also know who "struck Billy Patter-

DR. YOUNG'S REPORT.

colony had a trading house as early as 1626. Two hundred and twenty-two years ago! I looked in vain special Act authorizing the town of indetect to borrow or otherwise raise a sum of money not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, and invest the same in the stock of the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad.

Indetect through this long cycle of years, and the survived through this long cycle of years, and the tomahawk or pierced by balls from muskets in war, but, in solitude, with its beauty, majesty and durable-ness! The peninsular of Castine is almost totally devoid of forest trees—the stately oak, the beech, the birch, the maple and pine are gone, and what now mains, an advanced undergrowth, illy supplies its inli-itants with fuel. On the westerly side, near the fi joys. Indeed, it may be taken as a sample of

examination of the first number issued under assist me in exploring the coast in the vicinity of Castine. Much time was spent in dredging for fine Algue-Weed, and the vast amount of rejectementa thrown upon the shores in every storm, has of late been regularly gathered for the dressing of land.

ters, and make newspapers go free in the counties, or thirty miles from the office of publication. In regard to this last matter we think it better, if papers are to go free at all, they should go so over the whole State where and its use in so blind a manner is as apt to prove inju-

The rocky and hard bottom inland situations afford an miles. If 30 miles be the distance, the others belonging to the order Chenopodiacese. A Golan who lives 30 1-2 miles from the office den-rod is abandant, (Solidago sempervicens,) with finely

> Saturday, October 2d. The weather has been of my collections. A day was spent also in search of duties. Nothing, however, was found, but much learnt. The true elevation of the Old Revolutionary Fort was ascertained, by observation with the barometer, to be about 176 feet above the level of the harbor at high water mark. Its situation is very conspicuous, and that the guns of our army might have a chance for a clear sweep into the ranks of an approaching enemy, the forest around it was laid waste, probably, more expeditiously than it would otherwise have been done. It is melancholy to notice the many farms on the

and islands exposed to the sea-breezes, at most all points of the compass, and thus we generally find such lands Freeman, W. A.; William G. Brown, R. S.; unproductive; or, if tolerably fertile, the vegetation is ohn B. Fogg, A. R. S.; John Prescott, F. S.; much stunted and dwarfed by sea-spray. The remedy Charles T. Fox, T.; John M. Sufford, C.; afforded by nature has been, in all cases, destroyed by Lorenzo Y. Daly, A. C.; Jacob G. Smith, the axe and fire. An enchanting view, whether upon I. S.; Benj. A. Neal, O. S. The prospects the sea, or from the sea, has had the effect in a remarkable degree to this wanton destruction. This, indeed, ty were initiated, one admitted by card, and never renew itself until a new sea-barrier is raised. there are fifteen others, whose names are on The old forest must be renewed, or another that will re the charter, who will probably be initiated sist the sea-breeze. Every careful observer on the coast cannot have failed to notice with what degree of severity an easterly storm has upon exposed lands. Salt-water. LEGISLATIVE PAPER. There is to be but in the form of mist, is sometimes carried miles inland, one Legislative paper issued in this town and wherever condensed has its injurious effects upon during the coming session, and that by our vegetation. This is more particularly observable in the natural, sickly, stunted and dwarfish forest-trees on the REFORM AT THE BAR. The Supreme court, at Philadelphia, have introduced the one hour system into their court, and limit one hour system into the riots in Washington and to report what action the House would take to secure its members from personal threats.

This motion raised a stormy debate, and no other or court, and limit one hour system into the riots in Washington and to report what action the House would take to secure its members from personal threats.

This motion raised a stormy debate, and no other or court, and limit in the N. and N. E. extremity of the island. The person in the N. and N. E. extremity of the island. The person is the same system in the N. and N. E. extremity of the island. The person is the same system in the N. and N. E. extremity of the island. The person is the same system coast, while farther inland the same forest-trees grow to and usually such as are bardy and not apt to become sickly. The poplars, the birches, the linden tree and the pines are generally the most nunerous, while the spruces never cease to abound, and, in all cases, on the coast and islands they predominate.

Tuesday, Oct. 5th. 1 embarked on board the Revenue Cutter Veto this morning for an excursion of several days among the islands. Through the kindness of Lieut. Foss I received every assistance and attention from his crew that could be desired in the prosecution of the sur-

bell. This gentleman has a very handsome farm, and is to the island in 1812. The yellow birch was then common, but is now all gone. Fires have frequently overrun the islands and destroyed much of the best growth.

The poplars are common, white birch and a few cake and ash. The mountain ash or round-wood is abundant There is no interval land, and consequently no elms The Slippery Elm, (Ulmus fulva,) is a native of the ice at the foot of Lake Erie, has deprived island, though only two or three trees are now known as Niagara Falls of half its thunder. The water yet standing. These occur in the N. W. portion o was so low that the Yankees improved the Great Deer Island, and the bark has been much stripped to obtain the inner bark, which is a favorite popular ap

plication for the throat and lungs. This tree is exceedingly scarce in Maine. The value of its bark, to say nothing of the superior quality of the wood, should sufficiently recom mend its general cultivation. One tree, to two or three families, would more than supply them with a desirable quantity of its mucilaginous bark, so wholesome and no

tritions for invalids. When the bark is stripped from the trunk or branche it should be done nently and not carelessly, and, if pos sible, strip the old bark in such a manner that it may be replaced after the mucilage is obtained. The tree i

of course wounded and requires dressing, as would limb of the body when injured. The Ground Juniper, (Juniperus communis.) is abun

ant on all the islands, and a great curse to farmers, as i is exceedingly hardy and very difficult to eradicate Wednesday, Oct. 6th. Sailed this forenoon farthe

southward and eastward, passing a number of small islands, many, mere rocks covered with a rich green but there wouldn't be any fife and drum glory about it.

grass. At noon we anchored in the spacious harbor of Burnt-Coat Island, a most appropriate name by the way, a more rocky, barren and forbidding island I never saw. It has, however, a most excellent harbor, and is a safe retreat for vessels during a storm. Taking one of th boats and two men, I passed balf a day in dredging for Algae, both in the harbor and outside, often in 25 or 30 fathoms of water. On Hay Island, at the mouth of the harbor, I found an abundance of the Maritime Pea. (Lathyrus maritimum,) very near, and, perhaps, identical with the Pisum or sen-pea of the European coast, plant said to be nutritious and worthy of cultivation. It is abundant in many of the sailt marshes of Maine. It is to be hoped that some of the settlers on or near the coast will cultivate this plant. There is much to expec from it: indeed, it exhibits a splendid growth, and may yet yield an important article of food:

We passed the night at this anchorage. In the schooners, with blasing lights, catching herring for bait. The bright light attracts them in sheals, and they are readily caught with dipping nets. Several barrels are taken in this way.

Thursday, Oct. 7th. We weighed anchor and sailed

out of Burnt Coat, southwestward, to the Island an Hant, passing Marshall's Island on the east side; this has a bold, rocky shore, and is inhabited by one or two families. It has a thick growth of forest, made us chiefly of spruces. Heron Island on the southeast, is about half covered with an undergrowth, and Mae Ledge with grass, similar to Hay Island. At noon we auchored in the "Isla an Haut thera fare." The Isla-au-Haut, or Isla of Holt, is situ

directly south of Great Deer Island, about three miles Many are covered with a stanted sprace growth inter-spersed with a few white birch, while others afford scarce a moss. This island is favored with two considerable

tained of all the islands in the Penchecot Bay; southwestward the Matinious group, and eastward Mt. Desert Rock, a distance of 30 miles, are in view to the naked eyo. Fox islands and "Camden hills" bear N.W. and N. The Deer island group bear N. Burnt Coat and "Long Island off B. C.," bear E. and N. E., and Mt. Desert N. E., 25 miles distant. This mountain is composed entirely of granite, having a reddish tinge, in which felspar predominates, and is covered with a profuse growth of Blueberry bushes and Ground Juniper.—

A few spruces and birches grow in scattered clamps on passed.

SATURDAY, April 15.

House. The first thing done was a personal ex. planation between Mr. Palfrey of Massachusetts and Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, respecting what was said in debate, the other day, about a "charning colored boy."

Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the benefit of soldiers with land bounty scrip, who may wish to locate on lands in the Minmi reservation, which was read three times and passed. ert Rock, a distance of 30 miles, are in view to the na-ked eye. Fox islands and "Camden hills" bear N.W.

which felapar predominates, and is covered with a profuse growth of Blueberry bushes and Ground Juniper.—
A few spruces and birches grow in scattered clamps on the summit also, while, in the more exposed barrens patches of soil, that splendid heath-like shrub—the Plymouth Crowberry, (Oaksia* Courodi.)—grows aboutdantly. I was agreeably surprised to find this beautiful plant, which, so far as I know, is the only locality in Maine, and the second found in New England. It was first discovered on the Pine barrens of New Jersey, and was subsequently found in Plymouth, Mass. Mr. Emerson, (Rap't on Trees and Shrubs of Mass.,) gives the following beautiful description of it:—

"It elothes one open, samp hill of some acres, in Plymouth, with a low, brown, uniform dress, strongly reminding one of the description of the heaths of Europe. In the end of March, or the beginning of April, the numerous purple, terminal blossoms, give to this spot an air of gaiety, in striking contrast with the sere and melancholy waste everywhere around, when little clae, except the beautiful and fragrant May-flower, Epigona, gives evidence of the approach of spring. The lovers of nature in this town of the Pilgrins, have the pleasure of aunouncing the agreeable news, by presents of the Oakses and the Epigoa to their friends at a distance. A favor of this kind, from my friend, Mr. Gibert, gives me the opportunity of describing this plant.

It rises a foot or two from the ground, forming large, crowded tafts. The stem is small and round, of a reddish color, with an ashy bark. The stent is small and round, of a reddish color, with an ashy bark. The stent is small and round, of a reddish color, with an ashy bark. The stent is small and round, of a reddish color, with an ashy bark. The stent is small and round, of a reddish color, with an ashy bark. The stent is small and round, of a reddish color, with an ashy bark. The stent is small and round, of a reddish color, with an ashy bark. The stent is small and round, of a reddish color, with an ashy

crowded tufts. The stem is small and round, of a red- Yeas 99; Nays 85. dish color, with an ashy bark. The short branches are dish color, with an ashy bark. The short branches are in imperfect whorls or stages; their ends are covered with the thickle set leaves the stages. SENATE. Mr. Miller from the Committee with the thickle set leaves the me in imperiect whoris or stages, the completely corps of the navy.

with the thickly set leaves, closely scattered or in whorls with the thickly set leaves, closely scattered or in whorls with the thickly set leaves, closely scattered or in whorls corps of the navy.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, report. revolute at the edge as to form almost a evlinder. Male flowers in terminal banches of ten or fifteen, consisting of three to six, brown, membraneous scales, enclosing three stamens. Filaments long threads, supporting on shi their summit a bi-lobed auther, free at each extremity, and opening longitudinally on the external sides.

ovary surmounted by a trifid style, encircled by three without amendment.

The Senate took up the bill respecting the Supreme delicate equal scales, in the axes of one which is ovate, delicate equal scales, in the axes of one which is ovate, ciliated at the margin and acuminate. Some plants are found bearing perfect flowers. The stamens and pistils are purple, the encircling scales brownish." †

The Mountain Cinque-foil, (Potentilla tridentata,) grew on the rocky soil, and a small, low adder, (Alnus crispa,) not over two or three feet high, apparently distinct from the two species common in our low lands. This barren, Upon the New York election case, Messrs. Boyden. bleak mountain, when visited in the proper season, will Starkweather and Duer spoke, but without co undoubtedly yield many other very interesting plants. Its elevation, according to my observations, is about

The island has one small rivulet, and inhabited by a

few families. The soil is rocky and poor, and those power to American Consuls in Chifarms which are favored with a decent soil for cultiva-tion are onculv exposed to the sea-breezes, a circumstance not at all favorable here for good growths.

similar to the other islands. We, therefore, sailed into the N. W. harbor of Great Deer Island where we passed the night. Eagle, Bradbury and Butler islands on the west, are well wooded and support a few inhabitants.

We work ashare this morning at the District, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 20. of Deer Island. I felt desirous while here of visiting the "Secretaring work and the community of the Territories of Minesota and Nebruska, and, with the the "Serpentine marble quarry," which no inconsidera-ble noise has been made about in times past. Accord-Wednesday. ingly, accompanied by Capt. Fors and Mr. Johnson, one of the owners, we took a pleasant stroll through the Columbia. Upon the subject a most exciting debate forest of some two or three miles to the most available locality, and where it has been worked for examination the Senate adjourned to Monday before any question cured entirely black. Specimens neatly polished and of various hues were shown me by a number of interested

The forest on this island has already been noticed. I was agreeably surprised, however, in noticing some few ton on Tuesday last, and immediately set sail lofty pines, and also finding a small saw mill (driven by tide waters,) at which a small amount of lumber is man-

he cutting of such a growth, and particularly a provi- its destruction.

Having now completed our general reconnaissance visable to return to Castine. Returning to Bangor soon other burns. The Doctor thinks he may revisable to return to Castine. Returning to Bangor soon other burns. The wire after, I made a visit into York County, where three cover. He was withdrawing the priming wire, when the charge caught. The wire, it weeks were passed in culling information and a personal wire, when the charge caught.

*In honor of Wm. Oakes, Esq., Ipswich, Mass. Memoirs of the Acad. Am., (Vol. 3, No. 7,) by Dr. Gray, and that "it was found many years ago, "in rupestibus aridis, prope Bath, Mainensium," by Mr. Gambell." I hope some of my friends in Bath will send me

box of it in April.

†Diluvial scratches or furrows were observed on the N were 35° and 50° west of north. Large boulders of granite, much worn and rounded, He on this side of the mo [TO BE CONTINUED.]

A KING IN CHELSEA. There is a rum that the agent of Louis Philippe is endeavhe can't be lord of the land.

uine coin.

THE WHEAT CROP. There have been some attempts, by interested persons, to have the

STREAT FIRE IN HAVERHILL, N. H. A destructive conflagration occurred at Haverhill, on Monday evening, breaking our about five o'clock. Nine stores and dwelling-houses, with their outhouses, were destroyed. on Monday evening, breaking our about five o'clock. Nine stores and dwelling-houses, with their outhouses, were destroyed—also Towle's hotel, the post office, and two printing offices. The fire raged with great violence, and was with the utmost difficulty got \$1200—insured for \$450. We understand

DEATH OF HON. ASA CLAPP. The Portland Argus announces the decease of Mr. Clapp, who expired in that city on Monday last, after a protracted illness, aged 86 years. He was reputed the wealthiest man in Maine.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND

ed a bill to allow the line of steamers between York and New Orleans to touch at Havana and receive passengers and mails.

A resolution was introduced for the relief of Midshipman Rogers for his sufferings in Mexico.

Mr. Niles submitted a resolution instructing the

Mr. Niles submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expedience The plants bearing the female blossoms have leaves of a lighter green. These flowers also are terminal in clusters of about twelve. Each flower consists of one twelves appropriately appropriate the control of control of

to inquire why 70 men, women, and children, have

Starkweather and Ford Conclusion, the House adjourned.
WEDNESDAY, April 19. Its elevation, according to my observations, is about 400 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest land on any of the islands of the coast of Maine, except the Mt. Desert hights.

Wednesday, April 19.

Senate. Mr. Hale referred to the riots and unlawful assemblages in the District of Columbia, on account of the attempted escape of the slaves.

The Senate took up the bill to allow the New Or-

This afternoon we sailed to the Fox Islands, nearing them enough to ascertain quite distinctly that their growth is chiefly spruce and white birch, and otherwise growth is chiefly spruce and white birch, and otherwise Jenkins were rejected, and the resolutions of the Committee on Elections, that Jackson was not entitled to

the chief settlement on this island, known as the town SENATE. Bills, from the Committee on Territories.

individuals. It can be very easily worked, and the farunaway slaves who were taken on board the schooner Pearl, Capt Sears, at Washinghauled at the mouth of the Potomac, and

carried back to the city. The Captain, crew deed all the islands, and hen e the inhabitants who make and negroes were conveyed to jail amid the use of it, are compelled to purchase at the nearest ports, threatenings of the mob. A large excited which, together with cost of transportation, amounts to crowd gathered around the National Era ofbetween \$3,00 and \$4,00 a cord. A wise economy in fice, (an abolition newspaper,) and predicted dent frugality, had it existed a dozen years ago, would ACCIDENT. On Monday last, in Denmark, now give the inhabitants an ample supply at half or a third of this price.

Head, Mr. Moses Gould was blown up by a premature explosion, and badly hurt. His Having now completed our general reconnoissance of the islands in a preliminary manner, it was thought ad- leg was broken, hands badly injured, besides

is stated, was of copper. Many accide occur in blasting, and those engaged in the business cannot be too careful. [Argus. *In honor of Win. Oakes, Esq., 10r. Torrey informs me issue the above was written, Dr. Torrey informs me that an admirable figure and description are given in the Brunswick, Me., who enlisted 12 months ago for the Mexican war, was in four sanguinary battles, and lost an eye, and was severely wounded in the knee, the jaw and stomach. He came to Boston on Saturday last, and disappeared from Charlestown on Monday, He made some acquaintances there, and the citizens were about to do something for his as-

sistance. He had written to his wife and

children at Brunswick that he should be there

on Tuesday—but it is feared that he has wan-dered off in a disordered state of mind. FIRE IN WALDOBORO'. We understand oring to buy the Chelsea House. Does the old gentleman think of opening a tavern?— George Benner, in the North part of Waldo-Perhaps he thinks he will be a landlord, if boro', was consumed by fire. A considerable portion of the furniture, together with a large COUNTERFEIT SOVEREIGNS. There are a Mr. B.'s daughters, who had been to work in COUNTERFEIT SOVEREIGNS. There are a good many counterfeit sovereigns in the world, but the most dangerous kind to our people is but the most dangerous kind to our people is which will be something the friends and the public. Mr. a counterfeit gold Victoria sovereign, which has recently been put into circulation, and can with difficulty be distinguished from the genwas an insurance on the house of \$250, by the Thomaston M. F. I. Company. [Bath Tribune, 20th.

FIRE IN WEST FALMOUTH, A fire was whole wheat crop winter killed or eat up by the Hessian fly, but it is "no go." From all accounts the wheat crop in the Middle and Western States looks uncommonly promising, and we doubt not a bountiful crop will be harvested.

N. H. Ada deficit was the most of the incomplete of th

that a large quantity of the lumber, (some of We learn that the fire took from a defect which was already worked up.) for the contact the contact which was already worked up.) for the contact templated repairing of the County Buildings, was consumed, Mr. Humphrey being the contractor for the job. [Norway Advertiser.]

THE EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON. This appears to continue, judging from the movements of the authorities, though there does not seem to have been any new attempt at popular violence. The President has ordered the various subordinates of the Government to hold themselves in readiness for an emergency, and the Common Council of Washington have issued an address to the citizens, invoking general assistance in case of an outbreak.

The most angry excitement appears to exist in the two houses of Congress, where the slaveocracy indulges itself in unmeasured language, and seems to be transported almost beyond reason. [N. Y. Commercial.

Death of Hom. Asa Clapp. The Portland Argus announces the decease of Mr. FORGERY. We learn that Seba Carpenter,

PEND.

, April 18.

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April 19. iots and un-nbis, on ac-

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ing measures to check the commercial crisis.
Four hundred Poles had formed a company troops at Kalisch, but the Police vigilance is

M. Thiers had declared for a Republic and And Thers had declared for a republic and accepted a nomination for the coming election. In Galignani's Messenger of March 24th, a telegraphic despatch is published, dated at Mentz, which states that a republic has been

news is confirmed by the Paris Commerce of who have striven to gain the confidence of the 25th, which paper says: "This time the persons without experience, and who know fact is official." A telegraphic despatch adfact is official." A telegraphic despatch and dressed to the Provisional Government, and of their country.

Posted at the Bourse, leaves no doubt of the Postar. La Presse contains the following.

prisoners in that city had been set at liberty.

The date of these accounts throws doubt over the news received from Mentz of the tiers. Proclamation of a Republic.

The Universal Gazette of Prussia, March 23d, states that the king had placed the property of the State, including the military stores, under the protection of the citizens of

confirmed. Political prisoners had been re-

A letter dated Munich, 21st, says King of the suspension of arms and the cover of Louis has abdicated, and the Prince Royal night, fled. has ascended the throne. The King retires

has detached itself from the Kingdom of

NEW YORK, Friday, 3 1-2 P. M.

pool on the 3d inst., thus bringing eight days later from Europe. She was telegraphed at 10 1-2 A. M., this morning, and her news, by steamboat express to the New York Sun, The steamer Sarah Sands sailed from Liverreached that office at about 1 o'clock, P. M. The Sarab Sands brings the news that the Chartists were almost in revolt in England. The Irish were buying arms of all kinds, and Troops had been sent to Scotland, to prevent disturbances there. The Chartists were to meet at Nottingham on the 3d inst. They previously proposed to march, 500,000 strong, into London—all armed.

The telegraph wires between Liverpool and London were broken when the Sarah Sands left.

France continues quiet, except little disturb—

Tront and the estire Tyrol had risen. Insur-

France continues quiet, except little disturbances among workmen. All Northern Italy is in full revolt, and the Austrian troops were driven before the people in all directions. The report of the Prussian Republic is contradicted. The King was still on his throne, of Parma and Modena declared their annexand granting concessions. There is every probability of a war between Germany and Russia. All is tranquil in Austria. The rest. The Prince was imprisoned. The last Duchy of Schleswig, Denmark has declared its independence. Provisional Government at

March 26. Hostilities broke out at Frederickstadt, between Danes and Schelswig Holsteines. The Russian fleet was coming

appealed for assistance to the other powers. Venice has separated herself from Austria and formed a Provisional Government. An attempt has been made to assassinate the Russian Emperor; the bullet pierced his hat.

Consul at this port, died this day, at one o'clock, in the 65th year of his age. There are near 150,000 men on the frontier of Poland. The King of Prussia was determined to uphold the German Confederation. The Governments of Hanover and babitants of Parma filled the streets and fell habitants of Parma filled the streets and fell habitants

The latest intelligence from Paris, by electric telegraph, gives interesting particulars of the evacuation of Milan by the Austrians, and of a revolution in Modena. Insurrections had taken place at Padua, Venice, and Trieste.

Austria cannot be expected to refrain from war for the preservation of her remaining territory, as it is reported that she is to receive assistance from Russia.

Frum Germany there is little of importance.

By Telegraph to the Boston Bee.

New York, Thursday, 12 M.
The packet ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Oant. Richardson, arrived at this port this morning having sailed from Havre, March 27. She brings Paris dates to the 26th, and London to the 25th ult.

The most important intelligence is the report that Prussia has declared herself a republic.

Capt. Richardson states that the greatest excitement prevailed in Paris and Havre.

The rich were in apprehension of being killed by the poor.

had taken place.

Bavaria. Munich letters of the 21st inform us that Bavaria resolved in not participating in the Congress of Ministers to take place at Dresden. It was feared that this Congress would not be in favor of the nation—and believed that Wirtemburg will follow the example of Bavaria. Still, as Prussia has again exhorted gavaria to send a Minister to Dresden, the question has been submitted to another deliberation.

Five French emissaries were apprehended at the gate of Annalt on the 21st, distributing powder and shot.

The rich were in apprehension of being killed by the poor.

The Military were called out at Havre, on the 26th ult., for the purpose of stopping any outbreak which it was feared might take place.

It is said that large failures continued to take place at Paris, and throughout France.

The amount of protested bills in the Bank of France, exceeds 2 704 000 france. The amount of protested bills in the Bank of France, exceeds 2,704,000 francs.

Admiral Baudin had declined to receive 5000 francs salary as member of the Bureau of Longitude.

M. Sabrier has donated 2000 francs to the Provisional Government.

Large numbers of Germans and Belgians were leaving Paris. Arrests have been made of persons for engaging in the destruction of Railroads.

shall be amenable to law: and forced acts of renunciation shall be considered neither legal or valid. Also he exhorts persons not to sefer themselves to be led astray. His Royal High ness, Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir apparent to the Crown, arrived in London, via Hamburg, and alighted a the Hotel of the Prussian Legation in Canon Terrace. His Royal Highness arrived the with a confidential mission from his Royal brother to her Majesty Queen Victoria. brother to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Railroads.

Serious outbreaks had occurred at Agen, which were suppressed by the National Guard and people. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte has joined the National Guard as a private.

The Provisional Government were adopting measures to check the commercial crisis.

CRACOW, March 21. Sad news has just proclaimed in Berlin.

The king has been dethroned. His majesty and ministers had been arrested. The disguise. Russian emissaries have arrived, disguise. Russian emissaries have arrived,

authenticity of the information.

A letter from Berlin states that the Prince troops have evacuated the town. A commitof Prussia had left for England. Before his tee had taken possession of the Hotel de Ville flight the people demanded that he should renounce all right to the throne.

We learn from Berlin that all the Polish

We learn from Berlin that all the Polish It is positively stated that the Russians are assembling in considerable force on the fron-

ITALY. Letters of the 20th, from vicinity The report of the Revolution in Poland is the latest information that could be ob-Lombardy. Also in the Venetian kingdom. Milan is in the hands of the people.

A new ministry has been formed in Vienna.

Great excitement prevails in Naples. The of the victory of the inhabitants of Milan over Great excitement prevails in Naples. The
Jesuites had left for Malta.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier
had requested an audience of Queen Victoria,
but Lord Palmerston had evaded the request.

The Emperor of Russia was very much
excited and alarmed at the events now going
on in France, Great activity prevailed in
the Was Department. The Acres of Reserve the War Department. The Army of Reserve was ordered to hold itself in readiness to march to Poland at a moment's notice.

The King of Hanover has granted all the

Modena. Florence journals announce that A Revolution is announced in Genoa, which a revolution took place at Modena on the as detached itself from the Kingdom of 20th. One hundred young men sallied forth, shouting in favor of revolutions at Paris and ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS. against the people. At 2 o'clock in the after-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. noon, a soldier who fired on the people was

stoned to death. The papers say that, at the departure of the courier, the Duke was trying in vain to successful. On all sides was heard the cry of "Long live Pius IX!" "Long live our brothers of Hungary!" The only troops that could be got to act upon the people were the German dragoons, and they were defeated by

Trent and the entire Tyrol had risen. Insurrection was successful at Lodi and Cremona Austrians were driven from Paria, Brescia and Becenseam. Fortress of Pizzi, Ghetone, rect. The Prince was imprisoned. The last bulletin received from Milan terminated with the words "Long live Charles Albert, King

Holsteines. The Russian fleet was coming down the Baltic, and cannon were planted at Elsinore, to intercept it, destined to render assistance to the King of Naples. All the lower part of Russia is said to be in revolt. Several arrests were made in Spain of persons charged with seditious movements. The Pope has issued a proclamation exhorting the Church to respect the rights of kings. The King of Naples has abundoned Sicily and appealed for assistance to the other powers.

GIBRALTAR, March 20. DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL. Horatio Sprague, U. S.

Brunswick act in concert—20,000 troops alarmed at the situation of affairs, published

SECOND DESPATCH-6 1-2 o'clock. The King of Hanover was considered to be dangerously ill.

It was rumored in Paris that a French army their force in Loudon in two hours. There

It was rumored in Paris that a French army was about to be formed on the Rhine, and that 40,000 troops in Algeria would be recalled to form a part of it. Another army of 30,000 was to be formed at Dijon. Accounts from Lyons continue unsatisfactory. Two thousand workmen attacked, on the 26th inst. the military stores of Perrache, and possessed themselves of several thousand carbines.—Paris is tranquil. The police were most active in the arrest of malefactors.

IMPORTANT FROM LYONS. The Courrier ofe Lyons says, the workmen in the city were in a revolt. They had demanded and took foreible possession of the powder magazine, and seized on a quantity of arms, and at the time the paper was going to press, an order was given that no public carriage should be allowed to leave the city.

M. Arago, the Courrier of the Course of the troops and the conveyance affords them a passage.

had been expensed from the first news of the events in Vienna, and the inhabitants of Milan met before the Arch Duke and demanded political prisoners to be set at liberty.

The Arch Duke Regnier had left and prisoners were not given up—immediately twenty—were not given

Belgium. A design is in progress to revo-lationize Belgium. The Constitutional pub-lishes the following: "A report from the Gens d'Armerie of the 23d instant, makes

BOSTON MARKET, April FLOUR.—Genesee, common brands, is qui

SPAIN. Accounts from Mettila state that a

in a war. The Germans are much more cool and philosophical in their conduct, and take

price. This is to be attributed to the dread of a general European way, and to the com-mercial crisis which depresses everything on the continent, particularly at Paris. No ap-pearance is manifest of a return of public confidence there, nor of the resumption of manufactures and commercial transactions. No one enters into a speculation, or makes a

revive. It may, but we annot see any very bright prospects, for the arisian mob appear

to rule matters as they se fit."

ANTI-RENT MURDERRS. The Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. Republican relates a bold and murderous attempt on J. H. Smith, deputy sheriff of that cunty, by two antideputy sheriff of that cunty, by two anti-renters, on Saturday last. Smith had been to the house of George I. linkle, to sell some property of Finkle to stisfy an execution against him for damages one to the farming implements and harness of Geo. Weeks. There having been no biders, the sale was adjourned, and Smith was n his return home-ward late in the afternoon when he was fired on from the roadside by to men armed with rifles, at about 50 feet listant. One ball struck Smith in the thigh, and the other in the struck Smith in the thigh, not the other in the breast, passing through the lungs and lodging near the shoulders; and, srange to say, the shots did not kill him, though the prospect of his recovery is extrenely slight. The men were recognized by Smith, and their names banded over to the proper authorities.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. M. M. Noah of New York, has received a letter from one of the Provisional Government of France, setting forth that the Najonal Convention about to assemble, will take measures to put the French government on a plan that will remove their only or chief distacle to success in the establishment of a republic. Our own success, as has often been acknowledged by of local governments and local representation. Mr. Noah says that his information is, that France will be divided intoforty arrondisements, or states, with local egislatures, after

INTENDED ARREST OF N.P. TRIST. The Mexican correspondent of he N. O. Picay-une relates the following:

"Mr. Freauer, who arrived here on the 16th inst., with despatches from Washington, brought among other communications, an or-der to Gen. Butler to send Ar. Trist out of the country as soon as he hal given his evidence before the Court of Inuiry; and, I am led to believe, as a prisone. Gen. Butler immediately communicated b Mr. Trist the orders of his Government, and apprised him

THE OTHER SIDE. It will be remembered that the survivors of the British brig Barbara, wrecked on Newfondland, reported that Capt. Shannon, of the Hibernia, refused to render them any assistance. Capt. Shannon reported on his arrival at Liverpool, 'Spoke, March 2, lat. 46, lon. 53, Barbara, of and for Halifax, short of water, and owing to a heavy gale was unable to supply her."

FATAL. Mr. Martin Richards, of Turner, was thrown from his horse, as is supposed, on Monday evening, and so seriously injured, as to cause his death on Wednesday morning. PROSPECTS OF PEACE. Mr. Freaner, Mex-THE OTHER SIDE. It will be remembered

forcible possession of the powder magazine, and seized on a quantity of arms, and at the time the paper was going to press, an order was given that no public carriage should be allowed to leave the city.

M. Arago, the Commissary of the Government, sent to Paris for orders, and expressed his determination to carry them into execution to the last extremity.

marched to the royal arsenal on Wednesday morning. Property of Pages. Mr. Freaner, Mexican Correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Mexico on the 17th of March, expresses the opinion that the vote in favor of the original Treaty would have been a very strong one in the Mexican Congress.

The alterations by our Senate he expects will produce debate and delay.

The Republican spirit was continued to the Page and they returned to the Barracks, where they will remain until the next conveyance affords them a passage.

IRLAND. Large amounts are being drawn of the original Treaty would have been a very strong one in the Mexican Congress.

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IRLAND. Large amounts are being drawn of the Octave in favor of the original Treaty would have been a very strong one in the Mexican Congress.

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stantly spreading. The Clubs are being drilled in the use of arms. Pikes, rifles, muskets and other weapons have been obtained in large quantities. Letters from Cork, Waterford and Kilkenny, say that the mechanics are arming and in expectation of hearing of a rising in the metropolis.

France. Natives of Savoy paid into the relief fund for workmen without employ 5375 francs. Journeymen calico printers presented 2000 francs to the Provisional Government. M. Arago intends forming a commission for coast defences similar to that appointed by the Minister of War. Citizen Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Ex-King Jerome, is fulfilling the duty of a citizen soldier in the 18th battalion, 1st Legion.

Austria. Intelligence that the Austrains had been expelled from Venice and a Republic proclaimed, is confirmed. A Provisional Government was formed at the first news of the expert in Vision of the correct in Vision of the cor Thomaston, new ins.

Thomaston, new ins.

90 @ 90 Woolskins,

The Arch Duke Regnier had left and prison-ers were not given up—immediately twenty-five thousand armed men descended on the COWS AND CALVES.—Sales ranged from \$20 to \$28

Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, # 10 - 28 60 30

Molecular and Spaniards, in which the former lost 5 and Spaniards, in which the former one. A cilled and 400 wounded, and the latter that seve. Madrid Journal of the 25th states that seve, persons have been arrested for attempting persons have been arrested for attempting establish a republican government, among sm is an Irish priest.

attempting persons have been arrested for ment, among stablish a republican government, among stablish are republican government, among stablish are republican government, among stablish are republican government, among stablish and Irish priest.

ITALLD's PLASTER.—To John Safford, 2d, Eaq.:—I would most cheerfully speak in favor of J. Altd's Highly Approved Vegetable Rheumatic Plaster, of the proprietor, and will certify to the public that I was received to the Rheumatism for five years.—The three last years I was not able to do a day's work. I was dried almost every thing that was recommended for that complaint, without receiving any benefit; I likewise applied to several of the most eminent physicians in the State, but still received no help; and I gave up all hope of recovery. The pain was in my left hip and leg mostly, and beyere a great part of the time. My leg had begun to perish and I had but little use of it, and I suffered greatly. I at that accidentally fell in with you, and I made known my sufferings and complaint, whea you recommended Ald's Plaster as a sure cure, which I tried according to your direction, (without faith,) when, to my utter astomishment, I soon found relief, and in the course of two months I was made whole, so that I worked hard all the aumment following, and have been able to ever since, now two years, and I now recommended for that complaints.

Applied

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Five Days later from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday eve, bringing five days later intelligence from Europe. The news is important, but we have not room for it this week.

The Boston Bee has the following article relative to the news by this arrival:

"The Foreign News. The news brought by the "Acadia," shows that all Europe is aroused, and making the most gigantic strides on the road to freedom. But every nation which has arisen against its rulers, has manifested a greater degree of prudence, fore-thought and judgment than la belle France. Affairs in this country are in a most distracted state, and it is by no means improbable, that her rashness and folly will involve all Europe in a war. The Germans are much more couland philosophical in their conduct, and take much more conduct query rational views of affairs. Even.

Greene, Feb. 14, 1848.

AARON BRANX.

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AARON BRANA.

by one agent in every Tinthrop, Stanley & Prince, and by one agent in every Tinthrop, Stanley & Prince, and in New England. 1929

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finmencal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's reay bower! The world was sad:—the garden was a wild; Aud man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman snaj

confidence there, nor of the resumption of manufactures and commercial transactions. No one enters into a specilation, or makes a single purchase beyond the wints of the day; while many merchants who have large stocks on hand, and whose priperly, even in the present times, far exceeds their liabilities, are obliged to suspend payment, from sheer inability to turn their properly into cash on any terms.

The postponement of the French elections for a fortnight (until yeserday,) has had an injurious effect, for it isthought that when the National Assembly test commerce will revive. It may, but we annot see any very bright prospects, for the larisian mob appear to rule matters as they se fit."

And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman snaled:

In this town, Mr. WILSON HEATH of Hallowal, to miss MARIA L. GRANT of Norridgewock.

In Norridgewock, Mr. ELISHA BARKER to Miss Ly.

DIA SAWYER; Mr. GUSTAVUS G. WILSON to Miss BACHEL SOULE, both of Skowhegan.

In New Vineyard, Mr. ISAIAH RICHARDS of Strong, to Miss EMILY A. LUCE.

In Favette, Mr. A. CHASE to Miss RACHEL L. STURTEVANT.

In Sangerville, Mr. ALBION P. SWANTON of Banger, to Miss EMILY J. PARSHLEY.

In Abbot, Mr. ORIN BARTLETT to Miss MARY BUCK.

In Windows, Mr. ELISHA BARKER to Miss Ly.

To Norridgewock.

WILSON HEATH of Hallowal, to Miss MARIA L. GRANT of Norridgewock.

In Norridgewock, Mr. EASIAH RICHARDS of Strong, to Miss EMILY A. LUCE.

In New Vineyard, Mr. ISAIAH RICHARDS of Strong, to Miss EMILY J. PARSHLEY.

In Sangerville, Mr. ALBION P. SWANTON of Banger, to Miss EMILY J. PARSHLEY.

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In Windows, Mr. ELISHA BARKER to Miss Ly.

In New Vineyard, Mr. ISAIAH RICHARDS of Strong, to Miss EMILY A. LUCE.

In How Vineyard, Mr. ISAIAH RICHARDS of Strong, to Miss EMILY A. LUCE.

In How Vineyard, Mr. ISAIAH RICHARDS of Strong, to Miss EMILY A. LUCE.

In Sangerville, Mr. ALBION P. SWANTON of Banger, to Miss EMILY A. LUCE.

In Abbot, Mr. ALBION P. SWANTON of Banger, to Miss EMILY A. LUCE.

In How Vineyard, Mr. ISAIAH RICHARD

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run, Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore, And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, MINERVA ARNOLD TURNER, daughter of Gilman Turner Esq., aged 16.
In this town, 15th inst., CYNTHIA A. BENNETT, wife of Samuel Bennett, aged 26.
In this town, 16th instant, CYRENE LAUGHTON, aged 22.
In Windsor, WALTER DOCKENDORFF, aged 70 yrs.

April 13, Schr. Odd Fellow, Beals, Bath.
George Davis, Beas, Boston.
Somerset, Hinkley, Bath.
Busan, Pierce, Thomaston.
Alice, Talbot, Portland.
19, S. D. Bailey, Soulle, Boston.
20, Slp. Clarissa, Bessey, Camden.
21, Schr. Hallowell, Center, New York.
Billow, Parker, Gloucester,
Jane, Perkins, Boston.
Silns Parker, Coffin, Nantucket.
Rough and Rendy, Snowman, Ges.
Consul, Beck, Boston.
25, Planet, Fogg, do.
Adaime, Gove, do. SAILED. SAILED.

Charles Henry, Rollius, do.
Alice, Talbot, Portland.

Pelaware, Boylngton, Boston.

Rough & Ready, Saowmen, George Sloop Clarissa, Bressey, Salem.

Schr. Somerect, Hinkley, Boston.

S. D. Bailey, Soule, do.

Planet, Fogg, do.

E. ORCUTT & CO.,

The Maine Farmer; A family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, The Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

CENTRE STREET IRON FOUNDRY, NO. 276 PORE ST., PORTLAND. E. ORCUTT & CO., IRON FOUNDERS, Manufacture and keep constantly on hand Cooking, Parlor, Box, Cylinder & Air-tight Stove Castings, & Hollow Ware. Machinery and all other Castings made to order with Adelity and despatch.

ERVIN ORCUTT, 17 N. P. RICHARDSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The business will be continued as heretofore under the firm of COX, TOWER & CO., by the subscribers.

GEORGE COX,
G. TOWER,
F. GLAZIER,
ANDREW MASTERS.

Thrice-Weekly Age for 1848.

Thrice-Weekly Age for 1848.

The subscriber proposes to issue The Age three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislature debates and proceedings, the news of the day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, which are more than usually interesting during the present session, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper.

While the publisher of the Thrice-weekly Age feels justified in piedging himself to furnish, in any event, faithful reports of the doings both of the Senate and House; it is obvious, that upon the extent of the subscriptions obtained, must depend the fullness and completeness of the sketches of debates.

The expenses of the Thrice-weekly paper, always exceeding the income, are made principally with a view to the convenience of members of the Legislature—and we feel abundantly justified in asking them especially, as well as our other friends who may receive this prospectus, to aid as, as far as they reasonably can, in obtaining a remnerating subscription.

The price of the Thrice-weekly Age will be ONE

nerating aubscription.

The price of the Thrice-Weekly Age will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on TUES-DAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, which will accommodate subscribers on all the important mail routes. E.T. The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance. No order will be complied with unless accompanied by the money.

WM. T. JOHNSON.

STATIONERY.—A fine assortment just received and for EDWARD FENNO.

UNION WHITE LEAD.—A Consignment of 5 TONS of this celebrated Lead, just received direct from New York, for sale very low by J. E. LADD, At the New Drug Store, West End of Kennebec Bridge. April 25, 1848. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, a fresh supply, je J. E. LADD.

SUGAR CURED HAMS, just received and for an B. LIBBY & CO. April 24, 1848. 50 BBLS. GENESEE FLOUR just received and for B. 1100 17

PAINTS. A FRESH Stock of pure ground White Lead, Dry do.; Wood's No. 1, Chro. Green, Paris Green, dry and ground in Oil; French and Chrome Yellow; Ven. Red; Red Lead, Litharge, Verdigris, &c.; size Dutch Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Japan Varnish, &c. &c., for saie DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

PAPER.—A first rate assortment of Letter, Cap, Envelope and Wrapping Paper, for sale by April 25. PURE Roasted and Ground COFFEE for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. April 25.

INSEED OIL.—200 Gallons of prime quality, English,
J just received and for sale low by
April 25.

J, E. LADD. DRUGS & MEDICINES.

E. LADD has just received a fresh supply of Gennine Drugs &c., now opening at the New Drug Store, at end of Kennebec Bridge. pril 25. KENNEBEC. SS .-- At a Court of Probate, held at Au-

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1848.

STEPHEN JONES, Administrator on the Estate of Ru-Direction of the Estate of China, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of Administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ondered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, an the last Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy. Attest—F. Davis, Register.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.
Copy. Attest—F. Davis, Register.

17

MENNIEDEC. SE.—At a Court of Probate, held at

KENNEBEC. SS .-- At a Court of Probate, held a

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebee, on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

HESTER M. DOE, Widow of Amos H. Doe, late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, having presented her application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ondered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Mouday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy. Attest—F. Davis, Register.

17

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND, seven-eighth wire MILL CHAIN, 65 fathoms long, by WM. B. HASELTINE, Went Gardiner, April 5, 1848. Gardiner, April 5, 1848.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, was dissolved on the eighth day of April, 1848, by mutual consent. CYRUS B. SWIFT having disposed of his interest therein to CHAS. NELSON, who is ally supported to child. WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

IN THE CITY OF MEXICO!—GREAT SUCCESS:—
Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Greenville
Mountaineer, S. C.

DB. W WRIGHT—Dear Sir: * * A week or two
ago, I sent you a "Mountaineer" containing a letter from
one of our volunteers in the city of Mexico, in which he
pays Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, under all circumstances, the highest meed of praise I have ever known a
medicine of any kind to receive. The volunteer, Wm. M.
Goodlett, Esq., is a gentleman of high standing, an accomplished and well educated man, and was recently High
Sheriff of this District. By one of your advertisements
in a Charleston paper, I happened to notice the location of
your office, and I thought you might extract an article of
some value in regard to your medicine: therefore I sent
the paper.

your office, and I thought you might extract an article of some value in regard to your medicine: therefore I sent the paper.

The following is the paragraph from the letter referred to above:

"My health is very fast improving. I procured, a few days ago, some of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Fills, and they have acted on my system like magic: Elias Earle is quite well."

Thus it appears that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are facesattaining celebrity among the brave and patriotic voluntters who have gone to Mexico to defend the rights and honor of their country. Long life to them! All who intend going South or West, should not fail to take a supply of the Pills with them. They are invaluable.

Reware of Counterfeits and Imitations!

Remember that the original and only genuine INDIAN

The supplemental article of some country. Long life to them! All who intend going South or West, should not fail to take a supply of the Pills with them. They are invaluable.

Remember that the original and only genuine INDIAN

The supplemental article of some country. Long life to the server of the members of the Maine Mammoth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be holden at the Office of May next, at 10 o'clock A and the country is the country of the restate of said deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust because of said state are requested to make immediate parameter and said state are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to make immediate parameter to said Estate are requested to which the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit t

TO STOCK RAISERS AND DROVERS.

The subscriber will sell his celebrated Grade Cow, in the subscriber will sell his celebrated Grade Cow, in the Balance of the sell and having a beautiful Heifer of hers, to be in full milk in a few days, and conveniences for keeping but one, will sell the former. She is now 10 years old, and is not known to have been exceeded in the amount of Butter made in a given week by any Cow in the State. Her milk is of the richest kind, and has gone as high as 28 quarts per day. She is supposed to be three-fourths Durham, and is now in excellent order and health. He will also sell the full blood Durham Bull 'YOUNG LEO,' now one year old, (to be seen at the Kennebec Arsenal.) He is very large, and few if any more perfect model of what such an animal should be, can be found. This bull is from Prentice's imported stock, and there is no purer Durham blood in the State. All the owners asks is—Call and see, and buy if you choose.

This cow has taken three premiums, and the bull one.

JAMES L. CHILD.

Augusta, April 18, 1848.

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINES with WRINGER attached, for sale by WRINGER attached, f

FOR SALE.

Also, several HOUSE LOTS.
Also, several HOUSE LOTS.
Apply 16 611

HAY, STRAW, & CORNSTALK CUTTERS. TWENTY eight sizes and patterns, with Stevens' Spiral Knives

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEORGE COX & CO., is this day by mutual disadved. All persons having unsettled business with the late firm, will adjust the same with GEO. COX, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

GEORGE COX,
J. B. WENTWORTH,
F. GLAZIER,
ANDREW MASTERS.

Heart of case very low, by PARKER & WHITE, at their Agricultural Warehouse and Secessiore, No. 19 Gertain Block, Blackstone St., Boston.

TO MILL OWNERS.

BEAL & HALE'S PATENT CORN and COB CRACK-BERS, which will grind forty to fifty bushels of Corn BURR STONE BEAL & HALE'S PATENT CORN and COB CRACKERS, which will grind forty to fifty bushels of Corn
and Coba per hour, and Flyageraid's Patent FORTABLE
BURR STONE MILL which will make four bushels of
Corn Meal per hour, or grind six bushels of Wheat in the
same time with two horse power, and is very compact,
and durable and casy to be kept in order.
Each of these Mills took a Silver Medal at the Fair of
the Mechanics' Association of Muss. in September last.
Also, for sale with eabove, LEONARD SMITH'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE, the kind used by the best
Flouring Establishments in New York and the West.
PARKER & WHITE are the Agents for Boston, Mass.,
and the Machines may be seen at their Agricus/hural Waresouse and Secastore, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone
Street, Boston.

Camphene, Spirits Turpentine, and Rosin.

S. PAGE & CO. are agents for the sale of Camphene,
S. Spirits Turpentine and Rosin, manufactured in this
town by the Cascade Mill Company. They will all be sold
to the trade as low as they can be obtained from Boston,
and warranted of best quality.

51 Hallowell. A SUMMER IN SCOTLAND—by Jacob Abbott—a beautiful book, price \$1. For axie by EDWARD FENNO.

MAGIC, MOTTO and FLORAL CARDS, for sale by 2m16 COFREN & BLATCHFORD. PAIN KILLER. 25 Boxes just received, and for sale, at wholesale and retail, by 2m16 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

PAPER WINDOW CURTAINS of Elegant Styles, for cofren & BLATCHFORD. STOVES & HARD WARE. LEWIS P. MEAD & CO. have just received large additions to their former stock of STOVES, HARD-WARE, &c. They would respectfully the stock of STOVES, and be found on the Kennebec river—among which may be found the TROJAN PIONEER COOKING STOVE. TROJAN FIONEER COURTING STOVE, Which stands unrivaled by any other fitove now in the market. The many decided advantages it possenses over any other Stove, has induced thousands to purchase it during the past year, and the numerous testimonials in its favor show beyond a doubt that it is the best Stove in use. Also for sale—the Congress, Wager's, Prragon. Hathaway and Boston Air-Tight, Stanley's Rotary do., Express, New England, Yankee, Iron Witch, and Ranson Cooking Stoves.

Stoves.

A large variety of Parlor Fancy Cast Iron Air-Tight Stoves, Sheet Iron do., Box and Cylinder Stoves of all sizes and various Patterns. Also, 200 Casts Nails an ex-Oven and Ash Moutans, Catheron Airona and Parlor Window Glass, &c. &c., which will be sold upon the most favorable terms for cash or approved credit.

Augusta, November 3, 1847:

46

SPRING GOODS. W. J. KILBURN & CO. have received their Spring
W. Stock of Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
embracing every new and desirable style of LADIES'
DRESS GOODS. Also, superior styles of French, German and American BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, and
VESTINGS. Also, a complete assortment of DOMESTIC
GOODS—all of which have been purchased at EXTREMELT
LOW FRICEs for CASH, and will be sold for a small advance.
April 20, 1848.

LINSEED OIL.

J. W. TOWARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER,
Augusta, Maine-Office on Cony Street, over T. H. Haskell's Store. Augusta, June 24, 1847.

J. HARTWELL, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Refers to Drs. BIGGLOW, STORER, WARREN, DIX, TOWNS END. HAVWARD, and PARKMAN, of Boston. Office at Mrs. Child's, Winthrop Street,

Notice to Teachers and Agents of Schools.

THE SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Will examine TEACHERS for the SUMMER
SCHOOLS, at the Selectmen's Office, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
on the 21st, 25th, and 25th instant, and on the 2d and 5th
of May.

N. B. Teachers who do not present themselves to the
Committee before their Schools commence, will be considered as not qualified.

SYLVESTER JUDD,
W. A. P. DILLINGHAM,
OF Augusta, April 17, 1848.

Augusta, April 17, 1848.

NEW GOODS JUST Received, consisting of all the new articles of MEDICINE, PERFUMERY, &c.; also a large and excellent assortment of Paints, Paper Hangings, and Brushes, which we shall sell at extremely low prices.

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

April 18, 1848.

HOUSE PAPER! WE have just received a large and splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which we shall sell at great bargains. Our ass't is large, comprising over fifty styles, at prices from 8 cts. per roll, upwards. All purchasers of Papers are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing.

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

April 18, 1848.

LOWELL SOAP. This unsurpassed Soap for sale by 2m16 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the Maine Mammoth Matual Fire Insurance Company, will be holden at the Office of the Secretary, in Augusta, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may then come before them.

Per order of Directors.

16

W. F. HALLETT, Secretary.

Beware of Counterfelts and Imitations!
Remember that the original and only genuine INDIAN
VEGETABLE PILLS, have the written signature of
WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.
The genuine, for sale by S. S. BROOKS, Water st., only
agent for Augusta;
E. K. Butler, Hallowell;
E. S. Loomis, "ARoads;
A. T. Perkins, Gardiner;
Parker & Philipa, Waterville;
W. H. Hatch, West Waterville;
James Wright, Vienna;
Maraton & Tilton, Mt. Vernon;
Thos. Frye, Vassalboro;
Howland & Robinson, North
Vassalboro;
R. Ayer, Winslow;
Houd & Lunt, Schasticook;
Dudley Sincler, Clinton;
To STOCK RAISERS AND DROVERS.

House of Chunca;
Interfed Land Research of the servetstry, in Augusta, will be holden at the Office of the Secretary, in Clicok A. M., for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other bousiness as may then come before them.
Per order of Directors.

Stillman Chalmers, Albion;
C. W. Washburn & Co.,
China;
A. H. Abbot, South China;
C. & G. W. Stevens, Flitston;
L. S. Clark, East Pittston;
L. S. Clark, East Pittsto

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINES with WRINGER attached, for sale by 16 JOHN MEANS & BON, No. 3, Market Sq'r.

BLEACHED WINTER WHALE OIL—10 bbis. Just r ceived by the way of Wiscasset, for sale by March 8, 1845.

THIS ELIXIR is valuable at all ecasons of the year, but more especially in the Spring, removing the Jaundice or Billous complaints caused by sudden changes on the approach of warm weather. It is a strong tenic and molerate cathartic, restores lost appetite, and produces a new and healthy action of the whole system. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. E. LADD, New Drug Store, West end Kennebec Bridge.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE RETAIL CARPET STORE.

HENRY PETTES & CO., Corner of Washington und Summer Streets, BOSTON, Importers and Man-CARPETINGS,

CARPETINGS, In good styles, and at a low price. tyles, and at a low price.

styles, and at a low price.

50 pieces Extra and Medium quality IMPERIAL
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, manufactured at Reabury,

he best manner.

90 pieces STAIR CARPETINGS, Plain, Doubleilled, and Damask Venetian, of all widths and qualities
de at Rozbury, in the lateut styles. PATENT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. 100 pieces of these beautiful Goods, which are also man-nfactured at Roxbury, are received from the Factory every month. These will be shown, side by side, with the best English Tapestry Carpeta, that purchasers may judge of their comparative merits. The price of these Cerpeta will be much lower than the English.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS.

English Topeatry Carpeta, Velvet Pile Carpeta, Royal Wiltons and Asminatera, London Ingrain Carpeta, Eng. Stair Carpets, Extra Wide Druggets, he. 4c., just imported, and for sale at low prices.

We have great advantages in the pursuit of our business. We can offer to our customers every description of CARPETING of our own Manufacture, from the most durable and plain description, suited to the attic or basement, to the most beautiful Velvet Pile Tapestry. We have also a very great variety of styles and patterns, and we are determined to sell our Carpets at prices so low that they cannot but be salisfactory.

This is the only Warehouse in the city where Carpets can be purchased at retail directly of the Manufacturers. Purchasers who may wish to gratify their curiosity can receive tickets of admission to our factories at Roxbury. Ty Special attention given to Turishing Carpets for Churches and Public Halls, Hotels, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges, &c. ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS.

BOSTON AND LOWELL-1848.



Stenmer Charter Oak, Capt. E. H. Sanford, Stemmer Charter Onli, Capt. E. H. Sanford,
W. Ill., until further notice, leave Steamboat Wharf,
at 25, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leaves FOSTER'S WHARF, Boston,
TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.
FARE—to Boston, \$2,00 \ Meals Extra.

it lowell, 2,00 \ Meals Extra.

ARIEL WALL, Agent, Hallowell.
N. B. This boat will take no Live Calves on freight
this season.

ils season. Hallowell, April, 1848.

BOSTON AND LOWELL-1848.



UNTIL further notice, will leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, for Boaton, at 25 Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P M.
RETURNING—Leaves FOSTER'S WHARF, Boston, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings. The Kennehec is a new hoat, built expressly for this route; is well invalided with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities are a first holder. With the former and fire or the business the

coming season.

FARE—to Boston, \$1,50 \ Menis Extra.

to Lowell, 2,00 \ Menis Extra.

Stages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the Kennebec in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Wit throp. Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dicfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c.

The Steamer PR@NIX will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville, on the days of arrival and sailing.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent
N. B. This boat will take no Live Calves on freight this season. his season. Hallowell, April, 1846.

New Arrangement!-Railroad Line for PORTLAND, LOWELL, & BOSTON.

STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. DAVIS BLANCH-SARD, leaves Hallowell at 83. Gardiner at 83. Richmond, at 94. and Bath at 11 A M., on Mondays, Wedneydays, and Fridays, for PORTLAND, where passegreen take the 3 o'clock train of cars for LOWELL, and BOSTON; arrive in Lowell at 8 o'clock; also, in Bosto

BOSTON; arrive in Lowell at 8 o'clock; asso, an Doscon at 8 o'clock same evening.

RETURNING—Cars leave the Lowell Depot at 7 o'clock A. M.; also leave the Eastern and Maine Raitroad Depots, in Boston, at 7 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, connecting with the HUNTRESS, at PORTLAND, that leaves for the KENNEBEC immediates. ately on their arrival. FARE.

FARE.

From Hellowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Lowell, \$2.30

Boston. 2,60

Boston. 2,60

Boston. 1,80

Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Portland, 1,50

Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Portland, 1,50

Buth to Portland.

Passenger. for Lowell will notice, by the New Arrangement, that by taking the Huntress they will arrive in Lowell the same evening, thus avoid having to go to Boston to get to Lowell. Also, Passen gers can have their choice of taking the Upper or Lower Route to or from Boston.

Transengers or Freight taken or left at any of the Depots between Portland and Boston.

Agents—C. G. BaCulkilder, Hallowell; A. T. PERRINS, Gardiner; J. E. BROWN, Bath; CHARLES GOWEN, Augusta; R. W. PRAY, Waterville.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of J. E. LADD & CO., is, by mutual consult, this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by J. E. LADD, who alone is authorized to settle J. E. LADD. L. MYBICK.

THE DRUG BUSINESS,

A PPLE, PEAR, PLUM, and CHERRY SCIONS, ent last Fall, which obviates the danger of being Winter-killed—carefully labeled and preserved—may be had at HALLETT & COLBURN'S, Augusta, or of D. & S. N. TABER, Vansalboro'. Hallett & Collivia a, angular Vassalbero'.

Orders, post paid, will receive prompt attention. Cata-ical colling of our Nursery may be had gratis at the Maine Far-mer Office, Augusta.

D. & S. N. TABER.

Vassalboro', 4th mo., 1848.

No. 1 MARKET SQUARE, has for sale 30 hhds Cuba and PR molasses; 300 bbis Geneseo Flour; 506 bu yellow flat and North river Corn; 100 qtis Cod and Polloch Fish; 40 bbis, halves, and kits Mackerel; 6000 lbs Liav bro PR, EB crushed and Loaf Sugar; 30 chestes and packages Souchong, Ningyong and YH Teas; 1200 lbs Old Java, PC, Rio, Cape and Hav Coffee; 20 boxes "Jones," "Russell & Robinson's," Merten's, Itarla's, A No. 1 at d Caves dish To bacco; 100 cake Nails; 5000 if Window Glass; 30 lbhds Cadiz Salt; 40 hbds Coarse Salt; 30 boxes and caske Rasinis; 12 in Cigars; 30 lbs No. 1 Nutnegs; 20 gro T. D. Pipes—Also, boxes Soap, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Candles. Also, Sauff, Matches, Brooms, Figs, Olland Camphene, Salmon, Napes and Fins, Dried and Smoked Hallbut, Pickled Cod, Tongues and Sounds, Butter and Cheese, Buckwheat Flour, Meal, Pork, Hams, Herring, Chocolate and Cocoa, Saleratus, Rice, Mats, Wooden Ware, Cream Tartar and Soda, Powder and Shot, Roasted and Ground Coffee. Also, 340 bags, Fine Ground Salt, &c. &c.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1847.

FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale his TAVERN STAND, situated at Dum's Corner, in Mt Verron, on the road from Farmington to Augusta and Hallowell. There is, on the premises, a Dwelling House, a Store, and Out-building sin good repair, with eleven acres of excellent LAND; ten miles from Augusta and one mile from the Androscoggin and Kennebec Rail Road.

Purchasers will find this an eligible stand for Country Trade. Enquire on the premises.

HARVEY PORTER.

Dunn's Corner, April 10, 1848.

RAIL ROAD.

REMOVAL.

SEED--SEED.

HERDS GRASS and CLOVER SEED, bought and sold wholesdie and retail, by R. BUTLER, JR. February 29, 1648.

ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC

RAIL ROAD.

OTICE is hereby given that further assessments of five per cent each, on the amount of stock of each and every orockholder is the Androscuggin and Kenneher Rail Road Company, have been ordered by the President and Directors of said Company, and that the said assessments will be due and payable to the Tressurer of the Company, at his office in Waterville, as follows, to wit:
The sairm assessment on the first day of February next. The sairm assessment on the first day of April Loat. The Eighth assessment on the first day of April Loat. The Eighth assessment on the first day of May heat.

EDWIN NOYES, Tress. J. & K. R. R. Co.

December 87th, 1847.

REMOVA

G. DOE has removed from his former

Bow, nearly opposite the Fest Once, where his friends
and former customers will find him prepared to supply
them with

BOOTS, SHOES, R. DBERS and T. DINGS,
At the ossal prices. Also, SOLE LEATHER, UPPER
LEATHER, and CALF SKINS, in any quantity.
Having fitted up a large and spacious WORKSHOP, and
having in his employ the best of workinsen, he is propared to manufacture to order, or to repair, in a neat and
workmanlike manner. Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, and warrant them to give astisfaction.

me of

the, of car-

My mother, she charmed away every fear, With threatening words, and a box on the ear; She scorned that her child such a coward should be, And said that there ne'er was a ninny like me; And she taught me-but what, I cannot declare-Though I learned not of her to dread that arm-chair. I sat, and I dreaded it, day after day,

As my teeth grew black, and began to decay: And I almost died when I learned to feel The jaw-breaking pain inflicted by steel. The rack and the scaffold cannot have the pow To equal the torture of that fearful hour, When I learned how much my temper could bear, As they held me fast in that dark arm-chair, "Tis past! 'tis past! but I think of it now.

With a quivering lip, and a throbbing brow; It was there I kicked! it was there I cried! And my shame will come like a lava-tide. They said it was folly, and deemed me weak, As the scalding drops flowed down my cheek; But I fear it. I fear it, and never can bear The thought or the sight of the dentist's arm-chair.

[From the Philadelphia City Item.]

On Manhood, when the race was young, The beard in unshorn beauty sprung, And nations felt what poets sung-Man's great and matchless majesty

But manhood saw another sight, When Fashion bade each luckless wight, With lather make himself a fright, And use the keen-edged cutlery.

With napkin near his glass arrayed, While soap and brush a lather made. To hide the dreadful butchery.

And whiter yet that face should grow. When, all the glorious beard laid low, Hisdeney weman's face shall show

The razor glides. Before it fall The stately beard and whiskers, all The victims of its treachery. Ah! few continue to be men,

For many even glory when Each day the soapy foam again

CITY MINER CTITE

[From the Columbian Magazine, for April.] A. T. BLOSSOM. SKETCHED FROM NATURE. BY MRS. C. H. BUTLER.

MR. ALEXIS TIMOTHY BLOSSOM-or, as he more sweetly wrote himself. A. T. Blossom thus concentrating around him by a simple stroke of the pen all the delicious odors of the Wooe-e hills or the flowery vales of Ningpoo-foo, and calling up to the lovers of the fragrant herb, charming vistas of that precious shrub, agitated by the slender fingers of Chinese youths and maidens plucking tea blossoms, and those tender green leaves with which pleasures yet in embryo were to be steepedwas a great lover of nature. Nay, so far did he carry his passionate enthusiasm for her charms, that one gentle summer eve, as reclining upon the dewy grass, watching the playful gambols of a speckled toad through a dense cluster of mullen stalks, their pale, cottony leaves silvered by the moonbeams, he entered into a solemn covenant with himself that no maid, brown or fair, simple or witty, should ever press A. T. Blossom to her heart unless like him she could find

"Tongues in the trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in the stones, and good in everything." He was ever in a perfect state of rapture with the varied beauties of his mistress; and, what was certainly very much to his credit, he was never discomposed by any aspect she chose to

Now there is a disposition in mankind t fault-finding, and there is no subject upon which they are more prone to carp than the weather. Rare indeed is it to meet with a half a dozen persons in the same day who have not some fault to find; some uneasiness to draw, either from the clouds or the sunbeams. "It is too hot," quoth one; "too cool," says another; "how disagreeable!" cries a third. It is either too calm or too windy, too sunny or too cloudy, too damp or too dry, too dusty or too muddy, too much snow or not snow enough, too slippery or too splashy, too unhealthy warm or too unhealthy cool for the season, and so on to the end of the chapter of man's discontent against the

all-wise dispensations of our heavenly Father. Now Mr. Alexis Timothy Blossom was a happy exception. He perfectly doated on all kinds of weather. The intense heat of the dog days delighted him, and while the perspiration oozed from his fingers' ends and trickled down his honest face, there would ooze simultaneously from his heart a stream of gratitude, filling his veins with gladness .--"What charming weather for the crops! Look at the corn-why, you can almost see it grow," he would exclaim. Equally delightful was the cold of winter. Instead of looking upon nature as "enwrapped in her winding sheet"-a funeral thought of manyhe viewed her as a fair young bride, decked out in robes of snowy purity and loveliness. and her chaste brows adorned with pearls and diamonds of more than regal splendor. Her voice sounded sweet to his ear, whether heard in the forest or over the glassy plain, and although he might freeze his feet in wandering around her icy caves, or his nose in scenting her pure breath, still he rubbed his hands exultingly and cried, "How beautiful, how

More than once did he station himself some lonely sheathed heath, and there, far from the haunts of men and away from any voice save the voice he most loved to hear, watch the feathery flakes of snow gracefully sweeping around him, now kissing his brow, now melting in tenderness upon his lip, now sportively touching his cheek, until with their nsidious caresses they had so far enwreathed him within their icy arms that but for the timely aid of some chance traveller A. T. Blossom would have been changed to a snowdrop of monstrous magnitude, the transformation being rapidly in progress.

Did the wind caper like a mad thing through the forest, or whirl the unripe fruit from the bough, did it bend the grain or uproot the ancient elm, it was all for the best. The fruit left hanging would ripen the sooner, the yellow grain bending so gracefully to the breeze would soon uprear its head triumphant, while the fall of the tree had opened a prospect still more beautiful than it gave. Had be planned a party of pleasure, and did the appointed orning usher itself in with storms and tempests-did the rain pour down in torrents, or

bow uncomplainingly to the stroke, and as he watched the dark clouds shrouding the heavens, and heard the rush of the storm, he would the many there offered to the visitor. His again repeat, "How glorious, how beautiful?" heart beat with rapture as he heard her ex-And when the dust whirled around him like the sands of the desert, when his mouth was coated and his eyes smarting with its pernicious influence; or, on the contrary, when Unable to repress his delight at finding he the foot buried itself to the ankle in the miry path, and the little roadside streams had become rivulets and the rivulets rivers, there his eyes, said: was still something to call forth his enthusiasm, some new link to draw him closer to his view from this point is unsurpassed."

that such a person could content himself with audiblythe parched sickly grass of city parks or the dusty foliage of its trees, a stroll through gas of Fanny's shawl, and he talks about the lighted gardens, or a peep down from the at- view!" tic into a yard square of green, with its border of gaudy flowers, and canopied with sheets Saratoga. There, nature was completely and table-cloths. Oh, no; fine as such sights driven from the field, and fashion and folly may be to some, they sickened the soul of my held full dominion. It was a miniature world hero with disgust. What were parks com- with the sublime and beautiful omitted.pared to the broad green meadow, dotted with Here, servants in livery scrambled for pre spreading, luxuriant branches of the lordly Brussels, shawls from the vale of Cashmere resplendent lamps of Orion hung high in the The trees of the grove were outnumbered by gentle eminence, whence forest and meadow, heaven breathing of Patchouli, and Lubin's mountain and vale stretched before the eye, with the glorious blue heaven o'ercanopying

hills wreathed around it; a gentle stream, dust from his feet to scent once more the pur prattling of its beauty, danced merrily before breath of the hillside and the valley. the door, and a garden, redolent with sweets,

Yet beautiful as it was, there were times dearth of novelty; the gentlemen lounged i when, in this his solitary dwelling-for what the piazzas, smoking their segars, and talked household but a piece of veneratie machinely over the Mexican warfare; the ladies wander wound up to a broom-handle or a pot-lid?—he strolled back again, lower longed for some genial spirit who might share the opportune arrival of the stagethe enthusiasm with which his soul was filled opened a new chapter of characters to be read

swelled their little throats and plumed their bear off a charming bride. bright wings to draw forth his plaudits; yet Oh, foolish little laughing damsels, how breast-he felt "the world was sad, the gar- thus jesting! den but a wild," unless in the spirit of his The morning after his arrival was ushered vow he could find some fair damsel worthy, in by a heavy rain, and as he entered the through her appreciation of nature, to pluck saloon a corresponding gloom seemed settled from the pale of celibacy A. T. Blossom; and on the faces of all present. Some were listby dint of long indulgence this idea so fasten- lessly turning over the pages of a new novel; ed itself upon him, that one bright morning some were playing back-gammon, yet yawnin July he packed within the compass of a ing even over the successful throw; battlecarpet-bag three shirts and a dicky, a blouse dores were called for, but after a few languid and white gloves, and bidding the venerable attempts the bird dropped neglected to the machine jog on, he took a tearful farewell of floor; music failed to enliven, and the waltzers the valley and "the cottage by the brook," sank dispirited upon the sofa. Poor Blosso set forth to find some lovely too much in love with herself to love nature, come in expecting to find a glad circle, re-

For one thing he thanked Heaven ere he turned his back upon his peaceful home; he with all its horrors about to engulph them, could avoid the city now, for the Springs of and not a Mr. or Mrs. Noah among them Saratoga and of Lebanon, the Falls of Ni- From all sides nothing but complaints met agara and the sparkling cascades of Trenton, his eyes; beautiful lips gave utterance to were thronged with beauty; the woods rang with voices not less musical than the songs of birds, while sportive Undines came dancing do? What horrid weather!" Eyes the most down the green hillsides to quaff at the bubbling fountain.

That there have been and that there are handsomer men than my hero, I will not pre- shocking. tend to deny. Nature, I am sorry to say, proved herself ungrateful to her adorer. was cast; but long arms, long legs, a long head and a long nose, wide mouth, wide ears, wide brows, large eyes, large teeth, large hands and large feet, attested her ingratitude. Yet his eyes were a soft dark bazel, beaming with kindness; the expression of his mouth gentle and benevolent; so that on the whole, though an ugly face, it was an honest good face, and when he spoke, the tones of his voice were so soft and pleasant, and his language so simple yet refined, that one loved to

Behold him then, such as I have described setting forth with his carpet-bag that pleasant

July morning upon his momentous errand. How can my pen do justice to his adventures? How shall I recount the many times he thought propitious fate had directed him to the desired object; how many times, when on the verge of offering A. T. Blossom to the acceptance of some fair damsel, did a look or a word inadvertently dropped destroy the fond illusion and convince him no true love for nature dwelt within the fair one's bosom; and how, "more in sorrow than in anger," he had then turned away to seek for a heart more in unison with his own?

He reached Niagara; the hotel was crowd ed, the saloon sparkling with bright eyes and cheerful with sweet voices. But my hero heeded them not. What! speak of love to mortal ears in that most sublime region of nature; whisper of love with the thunders of that mighty cataract sounding in his ears; listen to other voices than the deep-toned music of nature? No; the thought was profanation. Kneeling with reverence upon the deep green sward, his brow damp and his garments saturated with spray, he remained for hours wrapt in awe and wonder at the sublime spectacle. The curling mist, vaulting to the skies as a jet of shattered diamonds; the rapids, leaping in no very gentle manner, continued, "Your and dancing on their course as if rejoicing in their power of destructiveness; the rush and stantly to your room!" roar of that stupendous fall, wreathing the mighty mass of rocks as a curtain of molten little Laura to leave the spot, our hero made emeralds; and then, far down in the peaceful depth below, the rainbow—the bow of love— favor that the child might be allowed to reseeming to whisper, even above the roar of main a short time longer; but with a look of the cataract, that when the strifes and storms of life were over, the arms of our heavenly Father were waiting to encircle us! Thus did it speak to the heart of this true lover of the child after her.

a better man than he came. leap—not over the rocks, but into the whirl- fresh green earth; wreaths of snowy clouds pool of Cupid. There was here a beautiful chased each other over the heavens, and the lassie, with golden locks and melting blue joyous sun burst forth upon the enchanting eyes, whom he compared to the daisy, "star landscape; the birds shook their glad wings, of the mead, sweet daughter of the day,"

thunders shake the sky, A. T. Blossom would the falls, he found her standing with a bevy

"It is, indeed, most lovely; to my eye the

The young lady rolled her pretty eyes upo his excited countenance, and then touching

in the country. No one can possibly imagine the elbow of a laughing girl, she whispered

"What a quiz! I was admiring the patter

Only one day did he give to the belles of sweet clover-tops and cowslips! What the cedence; carriages rolled over the dusty plain; scanty foliage and stunted growth of trees Broadway hither transported its wealth of rooted amid bricks and stone, to the wide- elegances-the bijouterie of Paris, lace of oak and graceful elm of nature's domain! fans from the realms of Taou-Kwang, rare What the gas-lit garden compared to those handkerchiefs from the looms of Manilla heavens, and shining down upon the violet belles from the North and South; the swee and the wild rose, the lily and the daisy! Or chime of the birds lost in the sound of the a peep from the attic to a vision from some violin and piano, and even the very air of

Think you A. T. Blossom could endure this? No. Although the scorehing sun of a summer's noon ne'er caused him to droop and A modest little cottage, sheltering itself in a languish with its beams, this glare of fashion shady nook, was his abode. Green-wooded he could not brook; gladly then he shook the

Ennui was beginning to cast its enervating gave pleasure to the eye and fragrance to the influence over the sojourners at Lebanor Springs; for some days there had been

for nature's wonderful and varied beauties. and fresh portraits to be glanced over. O Long had the rocks and the rills listened to this number was our hero, who, as he sprang his gentle sighs, or joyous Echo laughed and from the stage arrayed in a green coat, with clapped her hands with mutual ecstacy; the trousers of the same verdant hue, and a vest he had lavished upon them, and the vain birds, fair ones whom he had come thither prepared clustering in the tree-tops near his window, to love, and from whose number he hoped to

all would not do-there was a void in his little you knew the worth at which you were

nor too much in love with nature to love joicing as himself at this refreshing boon of nature, after a drought of weeks; but, on the contrary, one would have thought the flood "What a shocking rain; oh, horrible!" Soft voices echoed, "Dreadful! What shall we the beaux shrugged their shoulders, twisted their moustaches and vowed it was positively

circle of fair ladies and fine gentlemen, to apwas not "nature's fairest mould" in which he preciate the beauty of nature? not one that could hear sweet music in the patter of the rain-drops, as they came dancing down upon the thirsty gravel walk, or leaping from flower to flower and from leaf to leaf of the twining honeysuckle, filling the air with ambrosia sweetness? Were there none to look forth with gratitude upon the glad meadows and the hillsides and the mountain tops, waring their arms to welcome the cool, delicious summer rain-none to admire the wide extended landscape, viewed so dimly yet so beautifully through the veil of mist?

No, not one. And rushing to the window to commune with his own glad heart, he threw up the casement, and leaning forth to catch the grateful drops, exclaimed, "Oh, this delicious air; how refreshing!"

"Do you think it will clear up soon, sir?" said a childish voice at his elbow. He looked down and met the earnest eyes of a sweet child, of perhaps six summers, dressed in

"No, my dear," said Blossom, resting his large bony hand upon her raven tresses: "don't you love to see it rain?"

"Oh, dearly, dearly; don't you?" "Yes, my child; nothing can be more beau-

tiful than this soft rain " "Pshaw!" "pish!" "ridiculous!" "bore!" "quiz!" echoed on all sides at this uncongenial remark; but the little girl nestled closer to his side, and looking up into his face with her large black eyes she continued:

"And so did poor mamma love the rain and now I love best to see the trees and the pretty flowers all weeping, for just so poor mamme did until she went to heaven."

"Laura, Laura, child, come here this m ment; how very improper!" and a lady elaborately bejeweled and beturbelowed crossed the room, and seizing the child by the arm behaviour is very indecorous, miss-go in-

his best bow and ventured to request as a

the sublime and beautiful. He left the falls Had looks power to destroy, then surely A. T. Blossom would have withered on the spot. One week did our traveller remain at Tren- At length, the clouds began to roll away; bere ton, and here he came near making the fatal and there the blue sky peeped down on the with a voice like the lark and the step of a fawn; who seemed to his deluded imagination the very ideal he had formed of a wife. But one morning, following her footsteps to pine and the wild bowers studding their the faces of the fair denizers at Columbian tended to take charge of Laura, and to assis Hall. Sunny smiles now quickly chased in the family, but the sooner the child is away away the gloom, and while yet too damp for from her influence the better. Indeed, stroll into the grounds, the piazzas were should have parted with her long ago, Mr filled with gay, laughing girls and watchful Blossom, but she entreated me so piteous mothers, with here and there some particular- to remain with Laura until she could be y attentive cecisbeo, although the gentlemen placed at school, that really my tender, senhad for the most part forsaken their allegiance, sitive heart could not refuse." and might be seen gathered in knots about the spring, or perhaps mounting their steeds and dashing down the hill to seek for novelty it not?" among the prim Shakers, whose neat dwell-

for the animation which marked her tone and her. manner as she pointed out to an elderly lady So, of course, A. T. Blossom did not boo a rich pile of golden purple clouds, which himself for the stage that night. had already attracted the attention of my he-

see anything more magnificent?" "Oh, very pretty, child; but you will take

with me to the saloon." "Have you become a devotee to nature, Miss Lamb," said a gentleman, approaching, that you gaze with such rapture upon the

clouds? "Dear me, no, Mr. Smith, not I-I was only pointing out to mamma a beautiful color for a dress."

Blossom sighed from the bottom of his heart and passed on.

"This is really quite a pretty prospe quite a Claude-don't you think so, Miss Jones?" said a gentleman to a tall, longwaisted young lady, who affected to be looking at it through her gold mounted eye-glass.

Wh-y, so, -so; ra-ther pretty, but nothing to be compared to the view from our windows at home. You know pa lives near the junction of the Bowery and Chatham, and we have a most magnificent view of all the carriages passing up and down, and of all the grand processions of soldiers, and the ladies going a-shopping; and really, in the evening. when the lamps are all lighted up, you cannot conceive any thing more sublime.

nossom barried on, when again face of the little Laura peeped forth life fresh rose-bud from the green venitian to held out his hand to her, and was a girl speak, for his heart warmed to the he blind who had loved the rain-drops, whe ence, and som, catching her up in his long arms; "Miss was suddenly slammed to with van: the voice of the dignified lady

"Really, Miss Lane, you ell for her, with this child is absurd; it I'm sure, that she is to leave with every low

My here was wonderfully agitated. her thus to make acquaintag

Blossom mentally resold to secure a seat speak with her," ext morning. He in the stage and be off the day in rambling but—but I forgot; aunt said she must never going on. Whee it originated, from what and-and you." quarter it first azed out, no one could tell—
no one enquid—but like wild fire it spread neck. throughout e Hall, running from room to rotte wood or chaff all prejudice in its progres Wonderful power of gold! The tall geneman in green-no longer a "long-legged grashopper"-had turned out, upon the veraciy of Madam Rumor, a millionaire in seach of a wife. Heavens, what a transthe gentlemen received him with courteous hovs, and the ladies with corresponding af-

and soon had the pleasure of seeing his little friend of the morning bounding through the shrubbery to meet him; she was not alone, however; a young lady also, dressed in deep mourning, followed her, though more slowly. With all the artlessness of childhood, ac- a pearl in its shel, and kissed it. Yes, kissed knowledging no set forms of ceremony, Laura it; and—and—bu I never could do justice to now ran back, and taking the young lady by a love scene. Selice it to say, that in an

me those pretty flowers; won't you thank stairs he met te fair widow, who confi-

Miss Lane smiled, and lifting a pair of walk. deep blue eyes to the countenance of my hero, she thanked him in a low, sweet voice for the pleasure he had given her little compan- said Blossom, enleavoring to subdue his agiion. She was not handsome and she was only a governess; but there was an air of sadness resting on her features, and a pensive languor in those beautiful eyes which went straight to the heart of Blossom. He knew in a moment she was unhappy, and it called forth all

his sensibility and kindness.

And now, thanks to the little girl for her artless introduction, and for the caresses she bestowed on both, and her confidential appeals to both, either on the beauty of a flower or the merits of a butterfly, as she tripped gaily on before. They were soon conversing, almost with the ease of old acquaintances. Most unwelcome, therefore, probably to both, was the appearance of the dignified lady before mentioned, who, beckoning Miss Lane away with an air of great importance, said:

"Take Miss Laura to her room; you really have no regard for that child's health, to suffer her to be out when the dew is falling." Then, turning to Blossom as the governess life depends"and her charge disappeared, she added, but in a manner wholly changed from her former

demeanor:
"It is positively quite shocking to my nerves o have that child about me, Mr. a-a"-

"A. T. Blossom," bowed the individua thus favored. ensitive-have too much heart. I cannot support the sight of such a poor little friendess orphan."

"Then she is an orphan?" said Blosso "Yes; poor thing. Her father was killed enjoyment by a refusal. Henceforth she mexico, and after a few months her mother belongs to me; the school for indigent orphans belongs to me; the school for I feel assured llowed him to the grave. It is really too must no more be thought of, for I feel assured must no more be thought of, shocking; I can't bear it! She is poor, too, her adopted nother will be but too happy to but as I am her only relative, I must do my instruct her, and make her, like herself, good

"Yes, too kind, perhaps, for I am now "you are too good; you place too much value on the guileless heart of a lone, unprotected phans, where she may be taught usefulness." "And the young lady whom I just now

"Young lady! Really, Mr. Blossom, you sible, and therefore, this conversation strictly make strange mistakes. That is only the gov-erness her foolish mother kept in the family with your views?" out of charity. I believe the father of the girl was a friend of her husband's, and he dying poor; my cousin received his only child sulting my wishes. Ah, heigh-ho?"

depths; and, as the clouds rolled from the face into her family, and there she lived for years of the heavens, so passed the clouds from off upon charity. To be sure, she has pre-

"Has she no friends?" inquired Blosso "Not one, to my knowledge. Shocking, is

Blossom bowed and walked thoughtfully ings and carefully cultivated grounds arrested away, pursued by those deep blue eyes which the eye far down the valley.

Blossom found himself in the vicinity of a cottage straw; and then, as he thought of the charming group; one young lady, whose flax- poor little orphan Laura, to be consigned by en tresses were coquettishly shaded by a her unfeeling relative to a life of hopeless simple Quaker cap, particularly drew his at- dependence, his eyes filled with tears, and tention; not so much for her pretty face as his great good heart whispered he would save

Mrs. Athanasia Airy was a disco widow out of her teens-it is not necessary "Is it not superb, mamma? Did you ever to be more minute on that point; with long auburn ringlets; a complexion, carmine and chalk blended; eyes deep-set and languishing; cold. The air is damp; you had better come a pretty, round figure, with the air of sixtees, and the maturity of forty. (What have said?) It was strange that with her suscey tibility of heart, she had so long remain inconsolable for the late Mr. Airy; but le be as it will, she now made a decided at A. T. Blossom. She followed in walks

—I might almost say "hopped in a severe —affected moonlight rambles; ower to concold by standing out during on that she devince the obtuse Mr. Blodly sprained her lighted in the rain; and ally sprained her ankle in endeavoring to avoid a harm-

less frog. There is no tellig that might have happened, for I don't eller's advice to "beware of read the sage of those deep melancholy eyes vidders," by rness looked so beseechingly inof the fair to completely exclude the more to his her orbs of Mistress Airy. True, he languis Miss Lane but once since the first had se the widow took good care of thatmeet one meeting was enough, and he bally resolved to include this unprotected also in his purposed kindness to the or-

nan. One morning he met little Laura in tears. "Oh, my dear, good, kind Mr. Blossom," she cried, springing towards him, "won't you beg Miss Lane not to leave me? "Leave you, my dear little girl," said Blos-

Lane is not going to leave you?" "Yes she is-she is, indeed; aunt says so

and she has told her to pack up her things

"Where is Miss Lane, my dear? I must The child besitated. "She is in her room

passed the remainder the day in rambling speak to you again; so, my good, dear Mr. Blossom, won't you go and ask aunt not to the the H until the hour for tea. not return to the H until the hour for tea. send Miss Lane away? I love her so dearly wonderful revolon in his favor had been -dearly, and nobody is kind to me but she

"Oh, I knew you would make aunt let her

the dinjs hall to the kitchen, from the kitchen to the tables, and dissipating as so much to her. "I married to your aunt?" cried Blo

n amazement. "Yes-why, aren't you? Dear me, I wish

was old enough to be your little wife." After some persuasion he at length pro vailed on the child to ask Miss Lane if he

fornation was there; and, when Mr. Alexis could be admitted to a short interview, and Timothy Blossom again made his appearance, in a few moments, found himself in the presence of the young girl. She had evicenty been weeping; and though I positvely afirm that her eyes were much swollen, and her rose very red in consequence, ments, he left the tea-table for another stroll, and her cheeks nore flushed than was becoming; notwithtanding all this, she could

not have looked nore interesting to this excellent young ma. His heart melted at the sight of her distess; he took her hand-it was a small white hand, which lay in his like hour or two, or threabouts, Mr. Alexis Tim-"Oh, Miss Lane, Miss Lane! this is the gen-tleman who spoke so kindly to me, and gave those pretty flowers and gave the property flowers."

On the did of two, or threadouts, Mr. Alexis Tim-othy Blossom tent forth from that little chamber a property flowers. dingly placing br arm in his, proposed a

"I was just of the point of requesting few moments preate conversation with you, tation.

"Private concreation! Oh, certainly, answered Mrs. Ary; "dear me, won't it look strange? But I must comply. Ab, I fear my sensitive hert may lead me into error."
Then, leading the way to a retired part of the grounds, she awaited with eager expectancy the offer of A. T. Blossom.

"My dear Me. Airy, you may have noticed the deep interes I feel for"-"Oh! my dear sir, don't-you agitate my nerves."

"Perhaps you have thought it singular in "Dear me, Mr. Blossom, not at all singular

here 'heart meets heart,' as Pope says''-"At my first interview I was charmed"-"Oh!"

"And after deep consideration I have come the conclusion that the happiness of my

"Ah, my dear Mr. Blossom, were I no strangely prejossessed in your favor, even from the first noment I saw you, my susceptible heart would bid me yield to your wishes. "Then you lo consent? Thank you, thank you," cried Hossom, pressing her hand to his lips, "you have made me happy; and then

you consent that the dear little Laura shall accompany ushome!" "Laura? Why, yes-if you think best, my sensitive leart cannot refuse you."

and amiable.13 "Oh!" cried the widow, hiding her blusher with her fan in a pretty, affected manner;

"I should wish," continued Blossom, boy ing, "that the ceremony be as private as pos-

"Then, my dear madam, as I propose the "Then you-you love storms?" he inquired edding to take place to-morrow more "To-morrow? Heavens! spare my blushes! -to-morrow [11

step or two, rather startled at the vehe- moments. "Look, dear Laura-don't be ence of the widow; "and you consent that frightened—see how beautifully the lightning Laura goes with us?"

"Oh yes, dear Blossom,"

"Thank you;" and once more advancing he touched the hand of the widow respect-fully to his lips, but in a bashful forgettulness she threw herself upon his bosom.

What a situation for A. T. Possom!

Miss Lane was soor after aummoned to the apartment of the widow, and told to have you would prefer living in the city half the all of Laura's thirds in readiness, for that year?" he timidly suggested. she was going from the springs the next day, and should take the child with her. Then never take me away from the country," an Mrs. Airy si-pered and laughed, and tossed swered Edith.
her head ad bit her lips, as if they held a The heart of secret which for the world she would not dis- most audibly with delight as he continued his

"Look here, child," she continued, "I want you to adjust the lace on my white satin, and you like snow?" take out my pearls, and be particular that my "Beautiful! There is nothing seems to me and slippers are in order; you know one can more levely than the woods in winter; and get nothing new here; and, by the way, if you then a snow storm-oh, how many times can find any pretty white wild flowers, suitabe for a—ahem—suitable for my hair, I the soft falling snow!"
ish you would gather them and keep them "And—and the rain, fresh for me."

No wonder Edith Lane could not account for the strange orders of Mrs. Airy; the only conclusion she could draw was that Mr. Blossom had confided to her their intended marriage, and that in a spirit of unwonted kindness she wished to grace the ceremony with her presence, "arrayed in all things like unto a bride." But as the widow said nothing further, Edith of course was silent on the subject nearest her heart, and soon after retired to execute the commission entrusted to her. At an early bour the following morning,

arrayed most becomingly in white satin and pearls, her blonde veil confined to her head by a wreath of the lily of the valley, the widow Airy sat before her mirror. And really now she did look most charmingly; you would positively have thought her a bride of five fair bride and the little Laura to their future and twenty instead of twice that; hush, hush, home. no matter, you would not have dreamed it. And now the fair widow smiled at the image her glass reflected, and the image

But I thought you knew-it was this morn-"Oh, is it? Very well; no matter, I cannot allow any thing to disturb me now. Is Laura and

At this moment nine o'clock sounded. Edith

blushed and trembled; the widow, too, appeared somewhat agitated, looked in the glass, and then at her repeater. Little Laura sprang into the room and whispered something to Edith which caused her to blush still deeper.

"Mrs. Airy, it is already past nine, hour appointed for the ceremony."

"Really, Miss Lane, how came you so well informed of my movements? Ah, my too sensitive heart needs not to be told either that the happy hour has arrived-but of course I await Mr. Blossom."

There was a gentle rap at the door, and, ooking absolutely handsome, so beaming with

There was a gentle rap at the door, and, looking absolutely handsome, so bearning with happiness was his countenance, my hero stood in the entrance. The widow made a feint to rise, and then a faint to fall gracefully back; made use of her viniagrette, and then timidly extending her hand, said in low, tremulous accents, "Is all ready?"

"The presence of the fair bride alone is wanting," replied Blossom, as placing the arm of Edith within his own, he bowed to the widow and passed from the apartment.

There was no affectation now; the widow made no feint to faint; and no doubt she must have looked very interesting, only, as it unfortunately happened, there was no one to see her, if I may except her pet parrot, which, looking knowingly down upon her through the bars of her cage, chuckled and shook her wings gaily while with mock pathos she continued to repeat "Poor Poll! Poor Poll!"

When at length Mrs. Airy recovered a little, she rushed to the window. A traveling carriage stood at the door; she caught a glimpse of Edith's dress; then the bright,

glimpse of Edith's dress; then the bright, happy face of little Laura, as she leaned forth SELDEN'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS,

som; so exchanging her satin for a becoming morning-dress, removing the veil and throwing on a charming little French cap, she was soon chatting in the saloon as gay as ever, dwelling largely upon that good soul Blossom marrying poor Miss Lane just out of commarrying poor Miss Lane just out of compassion; or, if she found a telltale sadness stealing over her, she gracefully attributed it EXTRACTS of VANILLA and LEMON for sael by to the pain her too sensitive heart had experienced in parting with that "sweet child, Laura," whom dear, good Blossom had stolen from her arms.

And now-can you believe it?-my here has taken the perilous step of matrimony without so much as once remembering the solemn compact he had entered into with nature. The solemn vow, that no fair lady should ever become Mrs. Blossom unless like him she could fully appreciate her beauties! And yet the deed is done; there he sits, a married man-a fair Blossom by his side, and he, infatuated man, is still in ignorance upon the very point which once directed all his movements. True, the beautiful eyes of the bride speak volumes as they roam delighted over the varied scenery, as the carriage rolls gently on its way; and several times, as some new view has presented itself, she has I warmly expressed her admiration. He cannot

doubt, but yet he trembles. Just as the carriage ascended the hill from whose summit the "happy valley" of his Nature, to resent, no doubt, his apostacy, veiled her face in the blackest of clouds, and poured down upon him such a torrent of wrath, thunder and lightning, wind and rain, that poor Blossom expected every moment to find his fair bride fainting with terror, when "How beautiful! What a glorious storm!"

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hesitatingly.

A clap of thunder which seemed to rend the heavens prevented her reply.

"How sublime!" she exclaimed in a few plays through the dark cloud hanging ove yonder village." "And are you never timid?" inquired Blos

"Timid! ob, no. A storm, no matter how severe, was always my delight from child.

"You love the country, then; or perhaps

"No; oh, no. Unless you wish it, pray The heart of the happy bridegroom has

catechism. "Can you endure the winter, Edith? Do

"And-and the rain, Edith?" "A summer rain-ah, how glorious! Do

you remember those beautiful lines?-'How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,

"Edith, do you love cows?" Edith laughed a rich, merry laugh. "Yes; cows, pigs, poultry, dogs and horses

love them all.

At this moment the carriage stopped at the gate of the cottage. The sun burst forth; the birds sang a welcome from every branch; and, with a heart overflowing with gratitude and love, the happy husband welcomed his

He deserved to be happy, and he was so.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

smiled back again upon the fair original; then she drew forth her watch—a quarter to nine, and nine o'clock was the hour appointed for the ceremony.

Giving another satisfactory glance at the mirror she rang the bell.

"Send Miss Lane to me." In a few moments, Edith, in a neat travelling dress, entered the room.

"I thought your departure was deferred until to-morrow," said Mrs. Airy, regarding the dress of the governess with some surprise. Edith blushed and faltered as she answered,

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happy face of little Laura, as she leaned forth to say 'good bye' to some one; and lastly of the perfidious Blossom, as he folded his long legs within the narrow compass of the coach.

"Poor Poll!" screamed the parrot, as the widow burst into tears, "but wiped them soon," for she wisely considered there were as good fish in the sea as ever were caught, and other blossoms to pluck than A. T. Blossom; so exchanging her satin for a becoming

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